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TRADE RELATIONS VIEWED AS MEANS TO FREE RUSSIANS

World Will Gain If England and
United States Have Agents on
Ground When Bolshevism
Falls, Says Sir Paul Dukes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—When Bolshevism falls in Russia, as fall it must, Sir Paul Dukes believes, the world will gain much if great nations like England and the United States have some apparatus ready there to mitigate the passions then set loose. This, he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, was a most vital reason for opening trade relations with the Soviet Government. Sir Paul, who took part in the Russian revolution of 1917 and later went into Soviet Russia as a member of the British secret service, is convinced that Communism can be overthrown by making it possible for the Russian people to rise above the conditions imposed upon them by the Bolshevik leaders.

"Just last November," said Sir Paul, "I was in Leningrad during a peasant revolt. But the peasants showed no particular desire to get to Moscow and remove Lenin. They only wanted to be rid of their local commissars and Communists. Indifferent to whether revolt succeeds elsewhere, the peasants lack cohesion and popular leaders. It is thus unwise to rely on peasant outbursts to overthrow Bolshevism, while city uprisings like the Kronstadt are precarious because it is much more difficult to obtain arms now than it was under the Tsar. The Bolshevik system is highly developed. Successful conspiracy is almost impossible. But there will probably be more revolts. The cities will grow hungrier, city and village feuds more intensified, and the government more strident, some times openly terrorist. And yet, shut off from the rest of the world, the Bolshevik régime must last a long time, though the cataclysm must come some time.

Social Revolutionists Active

"When, it is impossible to say. The Social Revolutionists under Kerensky are very active in Europe, trying to organize an armed uprising. But the plot must be laid in Moscow, not in Paris; and while that party has many daring men and is actually communicating with Russia to provide the latter with arms.

"To overthrow Lenin, of course, is to overthrow the whole system. He is its cohesive mind, the theorist. Lenin lately has talked about concessions; first, to individual traders, allowing free transport of food from the villages to the towns; second, to restore a certain measure of independence to the cooperative societies. Each is essentially a concession of a fundamental Communist principle.

"My view is that we ought to do everything we can to compel Lenin to carry out these promises. It is definitely settled that we can't wage war against Bolshevism; counter-revolutionary wars have discredited themselves. But if we were to break down the barrier around Russia, and offer every facility for people to go in, we would disarm that Bolshevist propaganda which consists in depicting Soviet Russia as a worker's paradise.

Sir Paul then read the following, credited in a recent dispatch to Mr. Kallin, leader of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee:

"We are starving, poor and tired, but circumstances in Europe now favor us. One day Europe must clothe, feed and build for us. It will do all this because it fears the restoration of the Tsarist régime. But after we have got all from Europe we shall turn our weapons upon Europe and crush her capitalist society."

"This," said Sir Paul, "will be used as propaganda against trading, but it should be used for it. For our hard-headed British business men are not going into Russia to further world revolution. The hungry Russian townfolk are now driven to concern themselves almost exclusively with the question of obtaining the next meal. But with the restoration of free trading, resulting in better feeding, their vitality will return. And with restored vitality their interest in politics will revive and they will seek to abolish the despotism that now crushes them.

Mr. Lenin's Miscalculations

"To think that trade will build up Bolshevism is but one of Lenin's many miscalculations. He was wrong when he thought Communism could be established in Europe, wrong when he saw the world revolution at hand, wrong in reading the psychology of the western Europeans. His letter to British Labor was the cause of their determination not to deal with the Moscow International. He is a great doctrinaire, and though he shows some signs of statesmanship, he is no psychologist, and sometimes he is almost childish in his miscalculations. So I think he is wrong in believing that capitalism, by resuming trade, is coming into Russia to further the world revolution. The opposite is the truth.

"Remember that those who favor trade are those who best know Russia. For instance, the new Russia

which were formerly parts of Russia, see the wisdom of seeking economic relations, not to promote Bolshevism, but to undermine it. And we should keep in mind that there is a split in the Bolshevik Party, between those who favor compromise with Capital and those who don't. Leading those who do are Lenin and Krasin, both Russians with the support of the Russians in the party. Those who oppose it and stand uncompromisingly for the world revolution are the extremists like Trotsky, Zinoviev and Dzerzhinsky, and others who are Jews, Poles, Rumanians, etc. This is a significant cleavage. And tentative negotiations with the Bolsheviks intensify that split. Lenin, I think, is again wrong in believing that his reported concessions are not confirmed, are temporary. I don't think they can be checked once they are actually given.

Cooperatives Against Bolshevism

"The Russian cooperatives, the only widespread and successful democratic movement Russia has ever had, are also anxious to restore trade relations not to consolidate and perpetuate the Bolshevik system, but to undermine it. It may well be that the Bolshevik Government, which seized power by violence and which rules by violence, must come to a violent end. But if such a débâcle occurs, will it not best serve both our own and Russia's interests to have representatives on the spot to help restore normal conditions and prevent bloody excesses?"

"It seems to me that your own government has an opportunity, if it does reopen trade, to obtain even more stringent conditions in its agreement than the British did in theirs. Our decision was more or less of a sop to Labor. Any new agreement, I should hope, would be Lenin's hand and foot to his two reported concessions. We should then have no cause to fear Lenin. We have created our own fear of him. We have hedged him and Russia round with a wall that has added to his prestige in the eyes of the world's workers. We have allowed Bolshevik propaganda to terrify us into fearing a world revolution. Trade would let us into Russia, revive the Russian people and, if based on irrevocable restriction of Lenin to his two concessions, would bring about conditions which would free the world wholly from the fear of Bolshevism."

GERMAN PLANS FOR AIR MAIL ROUTES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Friday).—An aerial postal conference, called at the invitation of the Swiss Government, concluded at London. Representatives were present from Germany, Bavaria, Baden, and Switzerland. According to the Versailles Treaty, Germany may not penetrate foreign territory with aerial postal lines. The German delegates therefore proposed to centralize the services at Constantinople and requested Switzerland to create a line up with the services of France, Italy, Spain and Morocco.

The Swiss delegates agreed to examine the proposal and negotiations will continue between Germany and the Swiss postal authorities. At the same time it was stated that Switzerland was not in a financial position to establish a new international air post center.

GERMAN LARGE COTTON BUYER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—More cotton was exported to Germany than to any other country in March. Census Bureau reports show that 105,788 bales were sent from the United States to Germany, while the United Kingdom, the United States' best customer for raw cotton, took only 64,490 bales. Japan's imports totalled 87,030 bales. Cotton exported to Germany in the nine months ending March 31 amounted to \$30,190 bales, valued at \$55,000,000.

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ITALIANS DENY A SECRET TREATY

Agreement With Kemal Pasha,
Already Made Public, Ac-
cording to Ambassador, Is
Only for Trade Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Senator Vittorio Riolci, Italian Ambassador to the United States, in an interview last night with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, flatly denied that a secret treaty has been negotiated or is contemplated between Italy and Kemal Pasha, leader of the Turkish Nationalists.

Senator Riolci also denied categorically that the Italian Government has furnished arms or munitions to the Turks in their fight against the Greeks, or that Italy ever will do so.

"The only agreement between the Italian Government and Kemal Pasha," said the Ambassador, "is a trade understanding which was negotiated in London and made public in full on March 14 last. That agreement provides for certain economic, agricultural and commercial concessions between the Gulf of Adalia and Aidin. These concessions were fully described in a public speech by the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Sforza."

Ambassador Riolci expressed displeasure at what he termed the repeated efforts in certain sections of the press to discredit the motives of Italy and to attribute to her the negotiation of secret treaties. He declared that his government flatly repudiated the intimation that it had furnished military aid or supplies to the Kemalists in consideration of the concessions granted in the London agreement. This, he asserted, Italy never had done and never would do.

The Ambassador declared that Italy was, of all the nations of Europe, the most desirous of peace. Italy did not believe in secret treaties and did not negotiate them. Further, the Italian Government was not in the business of supplying arms and munitions for the carrying on of wars. Even if it wanted to, it was in no position to do so.

The policy of Italy in the Balkans, in particular, was described by Ambassador Riolci as one of "hands off." He represented his government as feeling that the Balkan situation was at best delicate and fraught with danger, and as being adhering to a policy of non-interference.

The Ambassador appealed strongly for fair treatment of Italy. The Italian Government, he declared, was foremost among the belligerents in telling the truth about the war while it was being fought. It had announced reverses as well as victories, in spite of powerful efforts to induce it to conceal unfavorable news.

That same policy was maintained by Italy now, the Ambassador insisted. In negotiating with Kemal, Italy was merely trying to look out for her own interests commercially; and she had taken no action, and would take none, that was not open and public.

GENERAL STAFF RENEWED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Friday).—A royal decree reconstitutes the former general staff at Athens. General Titor Doumamis is appointed chief of staff, and Brig-Gen. Zenophon Stratigides and Colonel Exadactylos, assistants.

TROOPS' WITHDRAWAL OPPOSED

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—A resolution urging the United States to withdraw its armed forces stationed in this city was rejected by the Nicaraguan Senate on Thursday.

NEWS SUMMARY

Events moved with extraordinary rapidity in the British industrial conflict yesterday. The country was anticipating a general strike of railwaymen and transport workers, timed to begin at 10 o'clock last night, in support of the striking miners, but during the afternoon, news that this had been called off, suddenly came to change the whole outlook of the dispute. For the second time within a few months, the triple alliance of miners, railwaymen and transport workers has failed to maintain a solid front at a critical time.

Important developments began at a late hour on Thursday night, when an unofficial other union, the Warlike, succeeded in getting both the mine owners and the miners to explain their case to them. At this meeting Frank Hodges, representing the miners, apparently made a rather better impression than did the owners, whose proposals were not considered sufficiently liberal. But Mr. Hodges agreed to discuss terms for a temporary settlement with the mine owners, and his action in so doing brought such opposition from his colleagues, that the miners decided eventually not to attend the discussion, and Mr. Hodges is reported to have tendered his resignation, which was, it is said, not accepted.

This refusal on the part of the miners to renew the discussions was ostensibly the cause of disagreement with the other unions, and the whole dispute will be discussed anew in a national conference of miners' delegates today. Another strike to be called off is that of the locomotive engineers.

News from China indicates that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's election to the office of "President of the Chinese Republic" by the southern government is not expected to involve any serious upheaval. The reformer is opposed to the military government of the north at Peking, which at present has the support of the powers, but his methods do not lie in the direction of the sword.

A conference of ministers at the Ellysée yesterday considered the precise measures to be taken against Germany in certain eventualities after May 1. Additional interest was given to the conference by reason of a belief in diplomatic circles that Switzerland had been asked by Germany to demand that the United States intervene in the question of reparations.

Apparently the extent of prospective American cooperation with the allies has been somewhat overestimated. According to authoritative information obtained yesterday, the foreign policy of the United States is shaping itself on the basis of the interests of the United States in view. The Washington Government is declared to entertain friendly sentiments toward the allies, but to contemplate no direct assistance to them. It desires, where possible without entanglements, to participate in international conferences, in order that any objections may be made before and not after important steps are taken.

Reports that have lately been emanating from European capitals to the effect that Italy had negotiated a secret treaty with Kemal Pasha, were categorically denied by the Italian Ambassador to the United States last night, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The only agreement between Italy and Kemal, Mr. Riolci asserted, was a trade understanding negotiated in London and given to the public in full on March 14 last. The Ambassador emphatically denied further that the Italian Government ever had furnished or ever would furnish arms or munitions to the Turks to use against the Greeks.

Senator Ladd of North Dakota, defending the Nonpartisan League in an address before the Peoples Reconstruction in Washington, quoted figures obtained from the Department of Agriculture as evidence that last year the farmer in North Dakota received only 30 cents a bushel for his wheat.

Senators opposing the Colombian treaty made a sharp attack on it on the Senate floor yesterday. Senator Watson of Georgia charged that the aim of the treaty was the benefit of Standard Oil, and Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin alleged that Senators Lodge and Fall had broken faith with the memory of former President Roosevelt in attributing to him a favorable attitude toward the treaty.

Both railroad officials and employees claim a victory in the decision of the Railroad Labor Board that the national working agreements must be abrogated.

The building trades employers of the United States are carrying the wage war into the enemy's territory. In Boston they have declared for an open shop and advertised for men on that basis, with the announcement that they will have no dealings with unions for the year 1921. In Chicago, regardless of the unions' refusal to accept wage cuts, the employers have announced that wages will be reduced. The investigating committee of the Illinois Legislature has resumed its sessions.

The emergency tariff bill, carrying an anti-dumping provision and the American valuation feature, was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday by an overwhelming majority. Although the measure had been subjected to sharp criticism by the minority during two days of debate, 15 Democrats voted for it. Eight Republicans voted against the bill. Senator Penrose promised that the measure would be passed in the Senate next week.

FIRM TONE IN NEW FOREIGN POLICY

While United States Desires to
Take Part in International
Conferences, It Is Planning
Independent Vigorous Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The foreign policy of the United States is shaping up satisfactorily to those who desire to see the United States take a foremost economic place among the nations of the world without entangling itself in any way with the political ambitions of other nations. Putting this country on a sound business basis at home is supplemented by projecting its business prosperity abroad and protecting it through the prestige of the government. That is the purpose of the Administration, to which the President, each member of the Cabinet and the Republican leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives are committed and to the accomplishment of which each is bending his energies.

In the plan which has been mapped out for independent vigorous action on the part of the government there is no provision for giving assistance to the Allies. Those who believed the note sent to the American commissioner in Berlin for the information of Germany, regarding reparations, by the Secretary of State, was an intimation that the United States was siding with the Allies were too precipitate.

Crux of Economic Future

It is true that this government desired to warn Germany that she must pay to the utmost of her ability, but that was because this government believes the crux of the economic future lies in the determination of the amount of reparations to be paid and prompt action on the part of Germany in meeting her obligations. The United States is as keen on having the Allies do their part as in having Germany perform hers, although, because of past associations the language in which it is put may be a little more suave when the Allies are addressed.

René Viviani, who paid his farewell call to the President yesterday, understands, and will take the message back to France.

The interest of America in the matter is based on the proposition that economic adjustments in Europe cannot be effected without affecting the prosperity and welfare of every individual in this country. The government is on the alert to safeguard the interests of the United States during the difficult period of this readjustment.

Safeguarding of American Interests

The question is constantly coming up as to whether the United States will be represented at conferences to consider various phases of readjustment, the latest that was proposed having been in regard to Austrian affairs. The government has not publicly committed itself on this point, but, in accordance with its policy of safeguarding American rights, and its belief that American interests will be affected by whatever is being done in bringing the nations back to what the President calls "normalcy," the United States will seek to find a way without compromising its policy of avoiding entanglements, to participate in an equitable agreement. The idea of the Government is that it is better to be in a position where its views can be given before decisions are made than to object to what has been done after everything has been settled. It is believed also that European governments would welcome the friendly cooperation of the United States in the settlement of affairs and would come in before rather than after decisive action.

Treaty Not to Be a Hindrance

It has been indicated, both by the President and the State Department, that the Versailles Treaty is not to be permitted to stand as a hindrance to the development of a vigorous foreign policy on the part of this government, even if it were not among the signatories. Further than that, the Sykes Treaty is not held to place the ban of finality on matters that may affect American interests. This country was not at war with Turkey, and had no part in negotiating the Treaty of Sevres. At the same time, the other nations might have had no opportunity to negotiate such a treaty if the United States had not participated in the war, and this government will not lose sight of that fact if any conditions arise showing that our interests have been jeopardized.

The government is perfectly indifferent to the slur of "Dollar Diplomacy" cast at it because of its determination to protect American economic interests. The State Department machinery will be used as freely to deal with the question of exports and imports as it would be in backing up the demand of political intrigue. Some one said recently that Secretary Hughes was acting as the attorney for the business of the United States.

SPLIT IN BRITISH LABOR ALLIANCE AVERTS BIG STRIKE

Sudden Withdrawal of Rail-
waymen and Transport Workers'
Strike Notices Changes the
Outlook in Mining Dispute

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—While the full reasons for the decision reached today by the railwaymen and transport workers in calling off the strike are not expected to be made public before the meeting with the miners tomorrow morning, Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation, announced at the federation tonight that he had received the following communication from the other two sections of the triple alliance:

"The subcommittee which waited upon the Miners Federation executive this afternoon reported the result of their interview with the executives of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Transport Workers Federation, and after very serious consideration of the whole position passed the following resolution:

"That this joint meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Transport Workers Federation, having very carefully considered the latest situation in connection with the miners' dispute, decides to call off the strike."

Mr. Hodges stated that, in view of this communication, the executive of the Miners Federation decided to convene a national conference of delegates from the coal fields, the date of which will be fixed tomorrow morning, after which an official statement of the position will be published.

Meantime the miners' strike continues. The decision of the miners' executive to convene a conference is generally regarded as highly significant, as it may mean reconsideration of the whole dispute from the miners' point of view, and a change of policy which would render possible a fresh discussion of wages. At the conclusion of the meeting of the coal owners tonight, the following statement was issued by the Coal Owners Association:

"The owners at a meeting today resolved that the wages of the lower paid men ought to be adjusted when necessary, and expressed regret that their attempt to secure discussion of the subject had been frustrated by the miners' refusal to meet them.

The result of the strike cancellation tonight by the triple alliance is generally regarded as a great triumph for the public and for firmness and adequate preparations by the government.

Series of Dramatic Events

A series of dramatic events reached a climax this afternoon, when J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, announced that his union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the National Transport Workers Federation had determined to cancel tonight's strike. The situation seemed quite hopeful this morning, when the Prime Minister invited the miners and mine owners to a conference at the Board of Trade, following Frank Hodges' offer of a right to a group of members of Parliament to discuss wages with the owners as a temporary measure; but these hopes were dashed to the ground when it was found that the miners had not responded to the invitation.

The Premier announced during the afternoon in the House of Commons that he had received a reply from the Miners Federation, in which they stated that the only condition upon which a temporary settlement could be arrived at was the concession of a national system of wages and a national pool. It was almost immediately following the Premier's statement that Mr. Thomas called off the strike.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters that after Mr. Hodges had presented his views last night to the members of Parliament in a committee room of the House, when he made a great impression upon his audience, the substance of his speech was debated pro and con. He was then asked three leading questions: first, was the miners' dispute one of wages, or was it a demand for nationalization?—to which Mr. Hodges replied it was solely a wages dispute; second, would the miners consent to discussing a wages settlement with the government?—to which Mr. Hodges replied that it was not a matter for the government, but only for the mine owners; third, that being so, would he consent to discussing wages with the owners?—to which he replied in the affirmative.

This announcement was at once communicated to the Premier and was followed by an invitation for this morning's conference, which the miners did not attend. The informant stated that it now transpires that when Mr. Hodges appeared before his executive this morning, he was severely criticized for having exceeded his powers in intimating that he was ready to discuss a wages settlement as a temporary measure before the national wages board and pool were conceded. Although the statement has been denied by Mr. Hodges, the repre-

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Executive of The Christian Science Monitor informed that he tendered his resignation, which was not accepted.

Strikes Called Off

The executive of the railwaymen and transport workers called on the Miners' Federation at Russell Square and later convened at Unity House this afternoon. After thoroughly discussing the new situation which had arisen, they resolved that, inasmuch as the miners had refused to negotiate on wages in accordance with Mr. Hodges' promise, and had refused the Prime Minister's offer of a meeting this morning, they no longer felt justified in calling on their members on strike, and have accordingly canceled the strike.

The incidents leading up to the improvement in the situation in the early hours of this morning commenced with the request of the mining association that a meeting of members of all parties should be called in the Commons to hear the coal owners' case. It was quite an unofficial gathering, in a committee room of the House, over which J. A. R. Marriott, member for Oxford, presided. The owners' representatives, Evan Williams, Lord Gainsford, and Sir Adam Nimmo, were closely questioned by their audience after they had presented their case. The entire proceedings were devoted to a discussion of the wages offered by the employers, which the miners had refused to discuss.

Members Criticize Owners

It was the general impression that the owners' spokesmen did not present their case in a very good light. When it developed that in certain cases the reductions proposed involved 7s. per shift, several members criticized these "cuts" as too severe.

Before the meeting concluded, the desire was expressed to hear what Mr. Hodges had to say for the miners. This was arranged, and later in the evening Mr. Hodges made an hour's speech. Again the issue was raised as to the question of wages, and Mr. Hodges refused to admit that there was anything of a political nature in the miners' demands. "Wages can be considered provided they are not attached to permanent terms of settlement. We agree to consider any wage offer of the government or of the owners, quite apart from the national pool proposal, that does not have the stamp of permanency on it. We will accept the appointment of an independent arbitrator to consider the duration of the proposed temporary arrangements."

After further discussion in the lobby, a deputation consisting of about 12 members of Parliament, who had been appointed as a committee of the group who had listened to the cases of the mine owners and the miners, suddenly drove up to 10 Downing Street and had a prolonged interview with the Premier. The utmost secrecy was observed concerning the proceedings, which continued until the small hours of this morning.

Premier's Invitation

The effect of Mr. Hodges' proposals was that a temporary settlement based immediately possible on a new basis. This new viewpoint resulted in the Prime Minister inviting the owners and miners to resume negotiations at the Board of Trade at 11 o'clock this morning. In the Prime Minister's letter to Mr. Hodges, he stated that he had heard unofficially of Mr. Hodges' proposals, made in the committee room of the House. But as the actual language of the proposal was not in his possession, he desired to know exactly what Mr. Hodges meant, and for this reason invited him and the owners to a conference at the Board of Trade.

Shortly before midnight on Thursday the mine owners sent a public invitation to the Miners' Federation, inviting them to sit at a conference table to discuss wages. This invitation appears as an advertisement, in which it is stated that the owners are willing to sacrifice all their claims to a return on the industry, and that they will be content with a monthly review of the position until circumstances improve.

"We want to make better terms for underpaid workers," says the announcement, "and we will do our best to do so, and we will publicly extend this invitation to the miners to meet us and talk things over. What else can the owners do?"

The parliamentary committee of the Trades Unions Congress, the national executive of the Labor Party and the Parliamentary Labor Party—three bodies which claim to represent organized Labor in Great Britain—passed a resolution pledging support to the triple alliance appealing to all sections of the Labor movement "to stand solidly against this attack on the workers' position."

FORTY-FIVE ALIENS MISSING

DETROIT, Michigan—Forty-five aliens, for whom deportation warrants are held by federal officers here, have disappeared. It was announced yesterday. The aliens have been at liberty under bond since shortly after their arrest in the Department of Justice raids more than a year ago. Officers believe some of them have secretly left the country.

NEWPORT INVITES PRESIDENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEWPORT, Rhode Island—The Newport board of aldermen has extended a formal invitation to President Harding to visit Newport for one day when he comes to New England for the observance in connection with the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration at Plymouth and Provincetown.

BRITAIN PAYING SILVER DEBT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Receipts of \$25,000,000 from the British Government as first installment on the debt of \$122,000,000 for silver purchased during the war was reported to the Treasury yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

NONPARTISANS PAY VISIT TO CONGRESS

Recommendations Made to Republican Leaders on Legislative Program—Senator Ladd Speaks on Work of League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Spokesmen of the Peoples Reconstruction League, nonpartisan union of farmer and labor organizations, claiming more than 3,000,000 members, visited Congress yesterday to urge consideration by the Republican leaders of a forward-looking legislative program.

Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, majority leader of the House, declined to commit himself on specific recommendations, in view of his position as leader of the majority party in the House. He encouraged the delegation, however, by expressing sympathy with some of the proposals included in the program. He frankly told the delegation that he was opposed to the proposed sales tax as a source of "peace revenue," declaring it had its place only as a war measure or for the purpose of raising a very urgent revenue. Despite his opposition to the proposal now being advanced by prominent Republicans in Congress, Mr. Mondell said he did believe, however, that an equitable sales tax would have worked better during the war than the system of taxation which was found to have indirectly raised the cost of living.

Mr. Mondell appeared frankly pleased with the proposals for packer legislation, though not committing himself beyond the vague intimation that the recommendations were very much nearer in line with his own views than some previously proposed to Congress.

Justice Sought for All

At the morning session of the conference, Edwin F. Ladd, Senator from North Dakota, discussed the efforts of the Nonpartisan League of North Dakota and also told about the coal situation in that State.

"Can the sovereign rights of a great state with many natural advantages and resources within her borders be destroyed by outside antagonistic interests that seek to boycott her and destroy the industries the farmers have sought to develop after a quarter of a century of abuse on the part of special privilege?" he demanded.

Scoring the attacks which have been directed at the Nonpartisan League by the "subsidized press," Mr. Ladd declared that all that the people of his State are after is "justice for all with special privilege for none."

"We have been called Bolshevists," he said, "because we are trying to build a sound economic structure for our business, and are departing from a system which is controlled by combined banking and financial interests to the detriment of both farmer and consumer." He pointed out as justifying such action, statistics just secured from the Department of Agriculture, which show that in 1920 the farmer of North Dakota got only 30 cents out of the consumer's dollar; that the exporters sending wheat to Europe during the last six months paid 33 cents more per bushel than they had to pay for the 1919 crop, while the farmer received 70 cents less per bushel than in 1919, the difference being obviously due to the freight rates.

Alleged Boycott of State Bonds

Senator Ladd predicted that the State Bank of North Dakota would stand successfully the strain now put on it by a boycott of state bonds brought about by the alleged big financial interests who are seeking to wreck the plan. "The State Bank is sure to win out," he declared. "South Dakota has already undertaken a similar scheme, and it is not improbable that other states will follow."

"The American farmer per unit of labor has been the largest producer in the world," he declared, "but as a business man in the sale of his products he has made an absolute failure, because he has entrusted the handling of his farm products to a group of speculators and middlemen. Today he is taking steps that will, I believe, enable him within the next two years to market his products under conditions that will secure for him a reasonable price, a fair return for his labor, and at the same time furnish the articles to the consumer at a lower price than under the marketing system which has prevailed, thus eliminating unnecessary transportation and middlemen expenses."

Coal Situation

On the coal situation, Senator Ladd had this to say: "When the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes waterway is completed, North Dakota will be shipping coal briquetted to eastern points. We could not do this now nor develop mines under state control and ownership to supply the wants of our people and to furnish the cheapest fuel in America to her public institutions, because a reactionary group in the Legislature last session prevented the farmers of North Dakota from carrying out their agricultural and industrial program, which has been approved seven times by the people."

"Last summer the state of South Dakota came across the line into North Dakota and purchased outright a coal mine at Haynes, now being operated to supply the state of South Dakota and her public institutions. Last winter a little group of speculators gained control. It is claimed, of 13,000,000 tons of coal to supply the northwestern states and profiteered at least \$5 per ton on the coal which was retailed at from \$18 to \$24 a ton in North Dakota."

"Two years ago the coal strike was on in this country. Governor Frazier,

finding that there would almost certainly be a strike in the mines of North Dakota, at once seized the mines and operated them in the name of the State. He called out the state guard to protect the miners so that they could go ahead with their work of mining coal to keep the people warm in the rigors of a North Dakota winter. While other states were suffering, North Dakota was well supplied with fuel. While some men call this Bolshevism, it was not in fact sound business conducted in orderly fashion."

Walter J. Durand, of the Federal Trade Commission, discussed the coal situation in the light of investigations carried on by the commission to discover the cause of the coal panic of the summer of 1920. According to Mr. Durand the facts now available as a result of the investigation of the Calder and LaFollette committees, substantiated past suspicions that there was no real coal shortage, 550,000,000 tons of bituminous coal being produced in 1920, a marked increase over the production of the two previous years. Neither did the alleged shortage in transportation facilities exist, as shown by records of the loads moved during that period. The trouble was caused, said Mr. Durand, mainly by such evils as speculation in cars and the buying and selling of priority orders.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN IN PRESIDENTIAL ROLE

Although Chinese Leader Opposes Military Rule in North, His Election in the South May Not Involve a Conflict

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

LONDON, England (Friday)—The long period of silence in regard to China has been broken by an announcement from Canton that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been elected "President of the Republic of China" at a special session of the southern assembly sitting at Canton. All information available here in quarters either friendly or unsympathetic toward this romantic figure of Chinese politics as yet fail to establish the fact that there is anything epoch-making in this dramatic announcement, or that violent upheavals are foreshadowed by it, for Dr. Sun Yat-sen is not of such a nature that he would be prepared to carry fire and the sword through China for the achievement of his purpose, nor has he the support necessary to do so if he wished. His time is not yet, according to his friends.

In an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, an intimate friend of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who was one of the chief instruments in securing the Chinese leader's release after he had been deported to the Chinese Legation here in 1916, expressed his opinion of the situation set up by the election of Dr. Sun Yat-sen by the southern assembly.

Idea of Democratic Assembly

It represented, he said, another step toward the realization of the latter's ambition, the establishment of a democratic parliament consisting of properly elected members representing all China. This meant opposition to the system of government by military governors that prevailed in the North, and therefore hostility of the central government at Peking, which is the one recognized by the powers.

One of the great factors in bringing about the present attitude of Great Britain toward the government at Peking, which Sir James declares rests solely upon the support of the military Tughans of the North, was the advice given by Dr. George Morrison, formerly adviser to the Chinese Government. During his active career, Dr. Morrison was still in the same position as he occupied at one time in Chinese affairs, the latter would be found in support of Dr. Sun Yat-sen against the North instead of the reverse. Sir James stated that almost at the last moment of Dr. Morrison's career he confessed to have sadly misjudged the aims and motives of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his party. Given the opportunity, he would have been glad to undo the work of the previous 10 years and to further Dr. Sun Yat-sen's cause.

No Hostile Action Expected

Those connected with the Peking government profess to be unmoved by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's election. While differing from his political views, they are fully aware of his personal character, which is unlikely to lead him into any action inimical to his country's interests. The view is also expressed that the most suitable form of government for China would be some form of federalism in which there would be room for a well-ordered state in the South under the guidance of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

NEW YORK AID FOR CHINESE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS EASTERN NEWS OFFICE

NEW YORK, New York—Some of the best works of Chinese art available in American and Canadian collections were placed on view yesterday at the Bourgeois Galleries in the interests of aid for the famine districts of China. Under the auspices of the Chinese Famine Fund Committee, a dinner in honor of Alfred Soake Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, will be given at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel tonight.

FIRM STAND ON COLOMBIAN TREATY

Administration Forces Unshaken by Vigorous Attacks of the "Irreconcilables"—Necessary Majority Declared Assured

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Administration forces supporting President Harding for the ratification of the Colombian treaty stood firm and steadfast yesterday against vigorous and repeated frontal attacks from the compact band of "irreconcilables" who are charging the ratification forces with permitting "national dishonor" for the purpose of securing oil resources for American interests in Colombia.

In the midst of these attacks, with the Administration contingent refusing to even return the fire of the opposition, Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, the Republican "whip" of the Senate, was able to inform the President that no dent had been made in the armor of his phalanx and that the necessary majority for ratification was in sight and assured. President Harding expressed gratification at the prospects of victory.

California Senator Leader

The forlorn attempt to storm the Administration citadel were led yesterday by Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, and Tom Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, who in his "maiden speech" in the Senate charged the Republican leaders with "pipe-lining an oil proposition into the treaty" to facilitate its passage at the instance of A. B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior. The Georgia Senator, in a vigorous arraignment, declared that the \$25,000,000 which the treaty proposes to pay to Colombia is for no other reason than to facilitate the exploitation of oil in foreign fields by the Standard Oil Company.

"This treaty would never have been ratified in the lifetime of Theodore Roosevelt," declared Hiram Johnson as he sprang to the defense of his former companion-in-arms and charged Republican leaders with disloyalty to the memory of their former chief.

Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, joined in the general assault on the treaty, declaring that "if we are going to pay \$25,000,000 to Colombia, we ought at least in addition to apologize to her."

"If we have nothing to apologize for," said Mr. Lenroot, "then we ought not to pay her a penny unless we gain some rights in return. None of the amendments pending change the essential character of this treaty. If Roosevelt was living today, I firmly believe this treaty would not be ratified. Were he living, I believe the Senate from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge) and our late distinguished colleague, now the distinguished Secretary of the Interior, would be of the same opinion today as they were in 1917, for they were his close friends and loyal supporters."

Senator Watson's Attack

Senator Watson brought the oil entanglements prominently to the fore. Secretary Fall, he declared, had told Mr. Lodge of the great oil reserves of Colombia, and the urgency of securing them because Mexican oil is evaporating and the Standard Oil Company is looking for new fields to conquer.

"I heard the Senator from Massachusetts, whom it was my honor and pleasure to know 30 years ago, when he and I were members of the lower house," Senator Watson said. "With more than usual attention I listened to his argument; and after having repeated that he would never consent, as he did a few years ago, he consented, and he did it because of an oil proposition that Secretary Fall had pipe-lined into the treaty."

"Are we the agents of the Standard Oil Company—that and nothing more? What did that infant, protected in all of its roots and branches, need our assistance in grabbing some foreign oil fields? Yet in the long letter of Senator Fall, which followed a repetition by the Senator from Massachusetts of what he said so forcibly 10 years ago about blackmailers, marauders, bandits, after calling these Colombian by every possible name of reproach, there was a revelation, 'Secretary Fall has discovered that there is a great deal of oil down there that the Standard Oil Company and other companies want.'"

Concealment Not Wanted

"Well, if we are here to buy property for the Standard Oil Company, let us go on and do it and let us not make any concealment about it. Let us just confess what we are doing—that we are here to buy property for the Standard Oil Company. They are short; they have exhausted the oil fields of Tampico apparently; and my recollection is that Senator Fall was very indignant because of our oil interests at Tampico. Apparently he thought no one else was much excited about it. Something must have been said. There was a revolution in Mexico. Poor old Carranza went up the road, followed by every one who went before the revolutionary tribunal, was sentenced to death, and was tumbled to the guillotine. Oregon is in his place. Something has been settled in Mexico. The oil question has evaporated."

"To seriously ask the sworn members of this body to go back to their constituents and confess to them that they took \$25,000,000 of their money to open up the oil fields of Colombia to the oil companies of this country—which we all know means Standard Oil or its subsidiaries—is putting upon us a heavy responsibility which may be the heavier the closer we get to the people. We are going to have economy. We are going to have retrenchment. We are going to have

reform. And we start by making \$25,000,000 an indirect subsidy to the oil interests of this country."

"Again, we heard one of the great lawyers—not one of these phiblock fishermen, but one of the great lawyers—the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Knox. And I listened to him with unusual attention. It is nothing new for lawyers to weave and spin and tell up attenuated threads. But the smallest legal thread that ever I saw come out of a big lawyer's head was the one that came out of the head of the best lawyer from Pennsylvania, yesterday. It was not big enough to be wired. It was invisible. It was gossamer. It spun away just as he was spinning it. Before you knew it, it swung from one side of the chamber to the other, to the infinite satisfaction of the Senator, the great lawyer who was spinning the web; and he did not leave it where it stuck; although it tried to stick and where no doubt the votes will make it stick."

American Needs Cited

Senator Johnson said in part: "Our brethren here say that \$25,000,000 is a very small sum. That may be so; in contemplating the great amounts that we have during the past two years devoted to different purposes, \$25,000,000 is a mere bagatelle; but in this nation today there are farmers standing stunned as they face the dread specter of poverty after a life of toil. There are soldiers of ours, broken in body in fighting our battles across the seas; there is unemployment all over the land, and if we have \$25,000,000 to squander today let us squander it on the farmers of this nation in relieving their distress, let us give it to the soldiers of the land who upheld the flag, or let us devote it to ameliorating the widespread unemployment. For, remember this is the first act of the new Administration. This is our first act in dealing with the Treasury of the United States."

"Twenty-five million dollars under this treaty paid is \$25,000,000 thrown away and squandered, and not only thrown away and squandered but paid for the very purpose of writing our own infamy and our own dishonor. It is for these reasons I cannot support this treaty."

Payment and Apology

"What sort of condition is it that United States senators wish to put this country in? If we did the wrong I for one would be perfectly willing to express regret for it. But having done no wrong I would make no payment at all and I would make no expression of regret at all. And yet the majority on this side now, instead of taking the position that we have done no wrong, that they took for 17 years, that we owe no money to Colombia and that we would not apologize to the majority here now says that it will go forth to the world and save its face by refusing to apologize while paying the money and thus conceding the wrong."

"The payment of the money itself is the recognition of the wrong and the expression of apology. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan negotiated this treaty on the idea that a wrong was committed. 'If this was a blackmail demand in 1917, when did it become a virtuous request? When has the blackmail of 1903, of 1904, of 1915, of 1917, become clothed with all the virtue that now attaches to it? I cannot believe an act of wickedness under a Democratic administration become an act of virtue under a Republican administration.'"

EXCESS PROFITS TAX REPEAL INDICATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The government will not have to raise more than \$2,500,000,000, in the opinion of James W. Good (R.), Representative from Iowa, and chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. "We can therefore repeal the excess profits tax, without providing substitutes," Mr. Good stated yesterday, thereby indicating that the Republican majority in the House would put its foot down on the proposal for a sales tax.

Additional significance is attached to the statement in view of the fact that Mr. Good takes issue with President Harding, who estimated that \$4,000,000,000 would probably have to be raised from internal revenue sources. The existing floating debt should be refunded rather than retired with current revenues, Mr. Good declared, expressing the opinion that \$4,000,000,000 of revenue annually from all sources would be sufficient for all government needs. "This includes \$500,000,000 from postal receipts, more than \$600,000,000 from miscellaneous receipts and possibly \$400,000,000 from customs duties."

WOMEN WORKERS BENEFIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Benefiting approximately 10,000 women and children, a bill extending the 48-hour law to employees of motion picture houses, women elevator operators and private telephone exchange operators, and women employees in laundries, hotels, hairdressing and manicure parlors, has been signed by the Governor.

Save Your Plants

Make Them Grow and Bloom
Indoor, porch, window box and other potted and garden plants and flowers can be given stimulus, bearing luxuriant growth and gorgeous large-sized flowers by feeding them regularly with
FERTILL
Dissolve a Fertil Tablet in 1 quart of water and you have an excellent, standard, sanitary fertilizer, with which to water your plants, and then watch them grow.
Box of 12 Fertil Tablets 10c
5 Boxes for 50c
FERTILL COMPANY,
8 Campbell Street, Newark, N. J.

BASIS SOUGHT ON RAILROAD WAGES

Present National Agreement Abrogated by Board, Effective July 1—Conferences of Employers and Employees Asked

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Abrogation of the national agreements existing between the railroads of the United States and their employees has been ordered by the Railway Labor Board, to take effect July 1. The board called upon the railroad officials and employees' organizations to select representatives to confer and decide as much of the rules controversy as possible. The decision affects all railroad employees except those in train service who are under separate agreements between the brotherhoods and the individual railroads.

Sixteen fundamentals are laid down by the board as a foundation for future agreements. They uphold the right of the employees to organize for lawful purposes, the right of employees to negotiate through representatives of their own choosing, the right of seniority, and the basic eight-hour day. It was specified that "eight hours' work must be given for eight hours' pay." Espionage should not be practiced on either side, the decision said, the employees' representatives should have the right to make an agreement applying to all employees in the craft or class of the representatives.

Wage Decision Deferred

The fight over the national agreements defining working conditions on all railroads formerly under the Railroad Administration was begun immediately after the return of the roads to private ownership, but decisions on rules were postponed after the appointment of the Railway Labor Board, because of the necessity for wage decisions. In setting July 1 as the date for terminating the national agreements, the board reserved the right to terminate its direction of the wage award made July 20, 1920, "if it shall have reason to believe that such class of employees is unduly delaying the progress of the negotiations to be entered into by the conference of management and employees." And also to stay the termination of the agreements if the carrier is unduly delaying negotiations.

Effect of Decision

The following statement in regard to the decision was made by E. T. Whiter, chairman of the committee of managers representing the railroads before the Railway Labor Board:

"The decision of the Railway Labor Board in the case involving national agreements upholds some of the contentions of the labor unions and some of the contentions of the railroads. The representatives of the unions repeatedly demanded that the entire matter be referred to national conferences between the railroads and the labor unions. The board has refused to comply with this demand. It has laid down certain principles which must be recognized, and subject to these principles has abrogated the national agreements and remanded the negotiation or rules and working conditions to conferences between the individual railroads and representatives of their own employees. While the representatives of the railroads would have preferred that all the questions involved should be referred to conferences between the individual railroads and their own employees, the decision reached has given opportunity for arrangements between individual railroads and their employees which cannot be made much more reasonable than the rules and working conditions established by the national agreements, and which in a large measure can be adapted to the local conditions of each carrier."

INQUIRY ASKED IN O'CALLAGHAN CASE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Investigation of the order for the deportation of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, was demanded in a resolution offered in the House yesterday by Henry D. Flood (D.), Representative from Virginia, former chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Flood's resolution calls on Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to inquire into the case.

WISE WOMAN

SHE is saving money every meal buying second cuts, using up odds and ends, and her husband says the food has never been so good before. She is using the wonder-worker of cookery—

AL SAUCE

F. E. Palmer, Inc.
BROOKLINE, MASS.
FLOWERS
FLORISTS AND
LANDSCAPE GARDENERS
270 Washington St. Telephone 2304
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association

to give his reasons for ordering the deportation of the Lord Mayor. The status of Mayor O'Callaghan has been in dispute between the Department of State and the Department of Labor for several months, and was one of the unsolved problems left to the incoming administration. Mayor O'Callaghan shipped into this country without a passport in the guise of an alien seaman. He was ordered deported by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, who acted upon the decision of Secretary Hughes.

UTILITIES BOARDS AND THE PEOPLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AUGUSTA, Maine—Resignation of Benjamin F. Cleaves, chairman of the Maine Public Utilities Commission, is taken as vindication of the firm stand taken by Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, that a member of a state commission is solely a representative of the public as a whole, and as such has no right to appear on legislative and executive matters as the representative of special interests. It was pointed out that the purpose in setting up such permanent commissions as public utility bodies was to provide a means to the investigation of private interests and aims with regard to their effect on the people individually and collectively, and to provide an official spokesman for the public.

In March Mr. Cleaves appeared before a legislative committee at a hearing on a measure proposing state control of water power, announcing himself as attorney for an association of industrial organizations. Inasmuch as water power control and development is intimately related to public utilities, and since state control is felt to be in the best interests of all the people in reducing their tax burdens, it was held that Mr. Cleaves' duty was to the public in this instance. It was also pointed out that many organizations of a public utility nature and industrial concerns resent the move to return the water powers to the public, and that the chairman of the commission appeared in a capacity entirely opposite to the interests of the people and of the office to which he was appointed.

Governor Baxter, following the hearing, requested that Mr. Cleaves resign because he appeared as a representative of "an association of manufacturers and other private interests formed for their mutual protection and advancement." This, the executive pointed out, was inconsistent with the duty of "a servant of the public, representing the people of the State and paid by them." Mr. Cleaves at first is reported to have assumed the position that he would not resign and would resist removal, but has now tendered his resignation and requested the Governor to relieve him on April 23.

OPEN SHOP THREAT IN OHIO
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—The Building Trades Employers Association here announced yesterday that if the building unions should not sign a scale May 1 at a 20 per cent reduction of wages, the open shop system would be instituted. Nearly 5000 workmen are involved.

Springtime flairs—
The gingham blouse in chic little checks—
The tweed suit, sometimes with an almost-invisible overplaid—
The eyelet oxford—varied in leather and feature—
Ribbons for the little girl, the school miss, the debutante, the bridesmaid—
Navy blue twill cord frocks with tiny chemisettes, collars and cuffs of wee check gingham—
Slipover sweaters for wear with frilly blouses—
Canton crepe wraps, without sleeves—
And so many other refreshing fashions to stimulate the desire for the new and the good.

Hawaiian
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



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Springtime flairs—
The



"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random?"

Ducks and Geese

Every one, more or less, knows the story of poor Susan. Some apology, therefore, is due for mentioning it again. And yet, perhaps, there may be some who have not heard it, or who would not scorn being reminded of it. Put very briefly it is this: Years ago, at the corner of Wood Street, in the City of London, there hung a cage in which lived a thrush that was wont to greet each returning day with a flood of song. Poor Susan had to pass that way going to her work, in the early morning, and no sooner did she hear the song of the bird than the night and sounds of Wood Street all vanished, and she was away on a great excursion. A wonderful mountain would ascend before her, and "a vision of trees," with bright volumes of mist gliding through Louthbury and Chesapeake transformed into a beautiful valley with a river flowing through the midst of it. Now at that time why Wordsworth's "Reverie of Poor Susan" is so popular and so widely known is, of course, because everybody knows all about it. Everybody passes the corner of a Wood Street, and hears a thrush, almost every day. Who was it that said he could never change trains at Lausanne without emotion? Why? Well because it was at Lausanne that Gibbon wrote his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." What a Wood Street! All the pageant of Rome in a moment of time.

The Why and the Wherefore

But what is the why and the wherefore of all this? Nothing more important than a cartoon in a recent issue of Punch. It was called "The Lake-Dwellers." It showed Sir Alfred Mond, at that time First Commissioner of Works, seated in his office in London, interviewing the stranger, but surely the most engaging delegation that ever appeared before a public official. A huge pelican stands on a chair, in the immediate foreground; to the pelican's left, a swan; to his right, a Canadian goose; whilst, all around on the floor, are all manner of ducks and other waterfowl. The pelican, evidently much wrought up for the occasion, but keeping himself, nevertheless, well in hand is speaking. "Now that you have graciously consented to demolish the hutments on the Horse Guards' Parade," he is saying, "may we respectfully hope, Sir Alfred, that the amenities of that section of St. James's Park which we occupy may shortly be restored?"

Here surely is quite an effective Wood Street, St. James's Park.

On a sunny morning, however,

In the days before the war; with the pelicans sunning themselves on the rocks at the lower end of the lake, toward the Foreign Office; with the Canadian geese interviewing passers-by on the green sward; whilst swarms of ducks of every kind and color swim or fly about in all directions. During the war the lake was drained, all save a small corner, and so far it has never been restored. Hence the petition of the Lake-Dwellers.

On the Banks of Loch Turit

Well, that might be excursion number one. The next involves a long journey over land, and back over many years, to a wild scene among the hills of Ochertysne in Scotland. It is mid-October, in the year 1787, and a solitary traveler is making his way toward the banks of a lonely loch, Loch Turit, to give it a name, a wonderful place for waterfowl. The solitary traveler is Robert Burns out for a tramp over the Muir of Ochil from the house of his friend, Sir William Murray. As he reached the shores of the loch, a number of waterfowl rise, suddenly, from the water, and spread their wings toward the opposite shore. And Burns, who loved all animals, fell to a-musing—

Why, ye tenants of the lake,
For me your wat'ry haunts forsake?
Tell me, fellow-creatures, why
At my presence thus you fly?

There is much more of it, of course, but so at any rate it opens. How heartened and encouraged Burns would have been if he could have been present at the gathering in Sir Alfred Mond's office at the Office of Works, a short time ago.

Some Back-Yard Ducks

But then there are waterfowl and waterfowl, and not all waterfowl need a loch or a lake or even a pond of the smallest kind, in order to secure the utmost happiness and contentment. No one would think of recommending such a system, but there is a case on record of a certain Poor Susan with a hankering after country ways and scenes, who contrived, in her back yard, to keep six of the whitest and most contented ducks it would be possible to imagine. No pond was available, but a large tub of water seemed to meet every need, and then, every Saturday morning, each duck was wont to appear before Poor Susan for the purpose of being formally and deliberately washed.

A Matter of Contrast

Is that excursion number three? Well, there must be just one more. The scene is a stretch of green sward

lying outside an old farmhouse, and leading down to a little meandering brook. It is high summer, and across this stretch of grass there marches a solemn phalanx of white ducks. Never, so it would seem, were there such white ducks. "Yes," said the former in reply to some comment, "yes, they always look white till the snow comes. So the last scene of all is "when the snow comes." The farmer is right, for behold the ducks, as they patter their way down the now snowy bank toward the brook, seem to be a wonderful cream color, while never, surely, were such yellow bills on any ducks before.

WILD DAFFODILS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The train glances speed as the miles lengthen from the vast disarray of town and suburb, and the sky lightens, and on either hand the quiet fields lie among brown hedges. From the wayside station, which is always exactly the same, the gleaming rails run to the sea beyond the hills; you may step aside, and the country reveals you. The air blows sweet and mellow, tinged with a fragrance of gorse in bloom. Here and there the hedgerows are touched with green; the further woods, fretting the broken sky, are faintly washed with crimson; here the field paths cluster primroses, and here and there glimmers a white patch of anemones. A bird sings sudden and clear and falls silent. On the ridge of the plowed field, whose surface is caking into dust, stands a lonely plow, its handles projecting like horns.

Spring comes in England like a willful queen, entering upon her kingdom determined to rule, determined to give her subjects a taste of her quality as she feels inclined, rather like the Queen Elizabeth of the stories. Today her majesty pleases to robe herself in blue embroidered with sunlight. A brisk wind blows from the west; the sky is laced with flying shapes of clouds; beyond the rich meadows merging into reddening woods, the strong-backed hills rise blue and clear.

This is a country of meadows of a noble amplitude, and oak thickets, and sudden rounded eminences. Southward broods the long dim ramparts of the Downs, taking the huge buffet of the westerly gales, keeping the wide and wooded valley in peace. The daffodils are shining in the garden, and a great bush of yellow flowers blooms against the weathered brick of the cottage. "It is one of the old-fashioned roses," says the owner. "I don't rightly know the name." The pear tree is dressed all in white blossom. Upon the intense rare blue of the sky are graven the glossy twigs of the old, twisted apple tree, set with tiny colored buds.

As the sun falls to the west, garden and field and wood are bathed in a radiance of rose and gold, and the cows wander leisurely, yet with an air of slightly aggrieved dignity, past the shining pool, facing which a moorhen flutters to her nest in the sedge and along the grassy lane, and into the dusty white road, and so home. Beyond the darkling trees the fires of sunset burn with an orange glow. A light shines in the cottage window. Within, a great fire of logs flames and crackles in the wide ingle, ruddily touching the oak beams, and casting black shadows in the corners. Shut door and lattice and draw close about that comfortable blaze. There is no such thing in London.

Without, the wind has gone down; the air is chill; a great round moon hangs in the profound blue; and an immense silence enfolds the landscape. Early the next morning, a noise of tapping sounds in the silent house. What is it? There is no one at the door. Looking from the window, one beholds the sky white and clear, the fields glittering with frost and solitary, the garden all sparkling white and empty. Still the tapping. It is a goldfinch, perched on the ledge of the glass pane in the door, tapping the glass with his beak. Why? As the door is open, if he wished to enter he could enter. The politeness seems excessive. Presently he flies away and sits in the apple tree, waiting for breakfast.

Another day of sun. The wood, from which they have cleared the undergrowth, is floored with red leaves and vivid moss, and bright primroses. A rabbit strolls from his cavern in the bank, and sits very still, and presently remembers an engagement and hastens away, with his rocking-horse gait, to keep it. All day the west wind blows steadily through the sunlight; and the head woman says it is a day on which "you can say it down anywhere and be comfortable." But toward afternoon the sky is edged with little horizontal banks of purple cloud; sure sign of a change of mood. The sunset peers angrily from under darkening brows.

The morning breaks with a cold and a bustling wind, sweeping continents of cloud, and flying gleams of sunlight. The face of the countryside takes on an aspect of a curious unshadowed clearness, tree and stile and cottage distinct and separable, the lichen on the wall vivid, the grass by the roadside individual, the cluster of primroses showing a brown edge to the petals. Cold drops of rain fall; yet there is a sense of fair weather in the air; and toward evening the wind drops, and a faint sunlight comes and goes.

Across the pasture, and then round the field where the wheat is springing, and then across the fallow, and past the timbered, solitary farmhouse beside the thousand-year-old oak, there spreads the wide meadow in which grow the wild daffodils. Upon the green are laid as with a brush, spaces of blue-green, where glimmer the gold flowers. A beam of sunlight strikes through the tangled copse, casting long shadows across the grass, and touching the wild daffodils to brighter gold. Let us pluck them while we may, and carry them home, these beautiful emblems of the brave spring.

MITCHAM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Although Mitcham is only eight miles southwest of Whitehall, it retained its village appearance until ten or twelve years ago. It still retains it in parts. I well remember playing about the old stocks and iron cage; they were facing the famous cricket green, supposed to be the finest in England. In the old days flocks of geese kept the green like a lawn. Mitcham has certainly produced its full share of good cricketers. The old inn bore witness to that fact, being called The Cricketers. Both it and the town clock are still as they were in the old days.

On the first of May the "Jack in the Green" with his followers used to parade the streets, and Maypole dances were the fashion on the green. The village children also used to carry garlands from house to house, a very interesting, pretty sight. Sir Julius Caesar, who was Master of the Rolls to Charles I. had a residence at Mitcham, where in 1598 he received a visit from Queen Elizabeth. In his manuscripts there may be found this curious entry in connection with the event: "Tuesday Sept. 12 the Queen visited my house at Mitcham and supped and lodged there and dined the next day. I presented her with a



From a painting by J. V. Dixon

An ancient Surrey village

grown of cloth of silver richly embroidered, a black network mantle with pure gold fringe, a taffeta hat white with several flowers and a jewel of gold set therein with rubies and diamonds. Her Majesty removed from my house after dinner to Nonsuch 13th Sept with good contentment which entertainment of her Majesty with the former disappointment (a visit promised in 1596 but never made) amounted to £700 sterling besides mine own provisions and what was sent by my friends."

DANTE IN ITALIAN LIFE TODAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Dante occupies a unique position in the Italian world. Every one of all classes reads all, or the greater part, of "The Divine Comedy" at school, and the writer has heard Italian housewives quote it to illustrate events of their ordinary lives. Fancy a British housemaid quoting Shakespeare! Moreover, just as in the eighteenth century classically educated British statesmen of the type of Fox and Lord North were wont to clinch a political argument by a few lines of Horace or Virgil—a practice of which the last example was the citation of Lucretius by Gladstone during the Bradlaugh debate in 1883—so Italian politicians are accustomed to adduce Dante as evidence for some moot point of modern public life.

Thus, during the long discussion on the Adriatic question, the opponents of the Treaty of London cited Dante's famous lines—here quoted from Cary's translation, itself an English classic—about

Poila, near Quarnaro's Gulf.
That closes Italy and leaves her bounds,
as evidence that Italy's natural eastern frontier stopped short of Dalmatia. Indeed, so serious did this poetic argument seem, that Mr. Orlando, then Premier, publicly repudiated the authority of "Father Dante" in this matter.

One of the peculiarities of Mr. Giolitti is that just as he never makes rhetorical speeches, so he never quotes from Dante. Similarly, Tasso, the second of the "four poets," as they are called by the Italians, furnished an oft-quoted line for the Italian claims to the Adriatic, which he described as "our sea," whereas Ariosto, the third of the quartet, distinguished in his "Orlando Furioso" from the Tyrrhenian as "the Slav sea." But neither Tasso nor Ariosto supplied what Dante has provided to his countrymen—an epitome to the Middle Ages and of the Italy of that time.

Poetic Guide to Italy
A book called "On the Track of Dante" has been published, giving the places to which he alludes, and this book is little less than a poetic guide to all Italy. When it was suggested that each of these towns should put a tablet with the poet's verses about it, a correspondent pointed out that sometimes these were of a very unflattering character, which might mislead the ignorant foreigner. Thus, Pisa could hardly wish to blazon abroad Dante's description of herself as

Of all the people, who their dwelling make
In that fair region, where th' Italian voice
is heard, since that thy neighbors are so
black
To punish from their deep foundations
rise
Capraie and Gorgona, and dam up
The mouth of Arno, that each soul in
thee
May perish in the waters!"

Nor would Genoa wish to perpetuate publicly the invective in the same canto of the "Inferno" against the Genoese, men perverse in every way.
With every foulness stained,
concluding with the terrible question,
Why from earth
Are ye not cancelled?
Nor yet again would Pistoia care to

inscribe so that all who run may read the poet's charitable hope that she might be "reduced to ashes"; nor were his allusions to Florence and Siena always flattering. The fact is that Dante had strong likes and dislikes; he was a good hater, and consigned popes and politicians who were not of his party to very unpleasant places in his poem. None the less, he was a patriotic Italian, who looked for the redemption of his beloved country from foreign yoke. And in that his wish has come true. Moreover, as the founder of the modern Italian language, just as Luther was of the German, he occupies the leading place in the affections of his countrymen. Had he written "The Divine Comedy" in Latin, as he at one time intended, no one would have read him except a few scholars. Whereas, writing in the vernacular, he is not only read wherever Italian is spoken, but his name has become the watchword of Italian nationality. The society which strives to maintain the Italian speech and nationality among Italian emigrants abroad is called, not without reason, the Dante Alighieri.

Allusions to England

Anglo-Saxons, as well as Italians, have a special interest in Dante. He mentions the town of Viterbo in connection with Guy de Montfort and Prince Henry, nephew of Henry III

of England, in 1272. The poem contains two other English allusions: one to the same Henry III as "the king of simple life and plain," who "through his branches better issue spreads," in other words Edward I, the soldier and lawgiver; the other to the thirsting pride, that maketh folk like the English and Scot, impatient of their bound.

In his time and that of John Balliol, it is, therefore, fitting that one of the best translations and one of the best editions of Dante should have been the work of Englishmen, and that his writings should be studied in England with enthusiasm. During the war there were British enthusiasts who believed that the foundation of chairs for the study of "the divine poet" in British universities would do even more than a cheap and regular supply of coal to cement Anglo-Italian friendship!

In the same way, in 1904, the German Emperor presented a statue of Goethe to the Villa Borghese in Rome, and the French a bust of Victor Hugo. But the former did not prevent the declaration of war upon Germany nor the latter the outbreak of anti-French feeling at the time of the seizure of the Carthage and the Manouba in 1912. By all means let Anglo-Saxons study Dante; only do not let them imagine that a knowledge of "The Divine Comedy" will enable them to understand the very different Italian problems of today.

Dante has at present no successor among his own countrymen. Some years ago a political and literary "review," called the "Turlupine" (to humbug), was produced on the Roman stage, in which Dante was represented as a housemaid, dusting Gabriel d'Annunzio's study. But Gabriel d'Annunzio, although a master of rare and exquisite words, cannot be compared with the great classic poets of medieval Italy and the Renaissance. Carducci wrote some fine Horatian poems, and there are odes of his which will doubtless be remembered. But the great difficulty under which the contemporary Italian author labors is the fact that the Italian reading public is small, and of that public a considerable portion reads French.

Italy possesses two women novelists of marked ability: Matilde Serao, who is at her best in depicting Neapolitan life, and Grazia Deledda, who "discovered" Sardinia, of which she is a native. It is said that only one Italian novelist, Matilde Serao, makes a living out of novel-writing alone, apart from the rights of translation into other languages. Besides her novel-writing, Matilde Serao is an active journalist. Fogazzaro was too serious for the general public, and in Italy, as elsewhere, the newspaper has to a certain extent "finished" the book.

And here again, as in England, the journal has become less literary and more devoted to news. The so-called "Journal of Ideas," which prevailed 60 years ago, is now almost extinct, although in the "Nuova Antologia" Italy has a high-class periodical. In economics, on the other hand, the Italians have produced admirable work, and editions of their own classics appear to sell. This year, for example, a Roman journal has offered a complete edition of the works of Dante as a prize to its subscribers.

Should the movement for extending the teaching of Italian gain ground in England, the sale of Italian books should increase. At present there is less desire to learn English in Italy than during the war, when English books, especially children's books, were in great demand. German is said to have revived at the expense of English. Besides, owing to the high rate of exchange, the price of English books is almost prohibitive for Italians. When an English daily newspaper costs 1 lira 75 centesimi at a Roman bookstall, it may be imagined what an English novel costs after a long journey through the customs house.

AMPLEFORTH FOLK PLAY

Revived by the English Folk Dance Society

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent performance at King's College, Strand, London, of the English Folk Dance Society made up an evening's entertainment quite out of the beaten track, and full of fascination and delight to all who care to understand the origins of British drama. Of these old English sword-dance plays, only two have come down to us—one from a Lincolnshire village, and the other from Ampleforth, a hamlet about 18 miles north of York, which city, of course, was a dramatic center during the Middle Ages.

It is to the enthusiasm and perseverance of Mr. Cecil Sharp that we are indebted for the discovery of this valuable addition to English folk drama. Mr. Sharp, delving for information in North Britain, pricked up his ears, one day, when he heard a mid-Yorkshire man say: "I once played the king." "What king?" promptly queried Sharp. The monarch told him as much as he knew, and at last the inquirer was able to trace to Darlington another player who still knew by heart, and was able to repeat word for word, a sword-play that he had not acted in for 50 years. Thus, some 20 years after its last performance there, the now famous Ampleforth folk drama came once more to light.

It is a typical example of primitive dramatic play, as almost all such work is, upon a simple quasi-religious ritual concerning the abundance of crops, the fertility of the soil, and its relation to the round of the seasons. Undeveloped man seems to have long harbored a quaint idea, or belief, that he could best get what he desired by imitating it. He proceeded, therefore, to symbolize the cycle of the seasons in a little play—with dances that represented in human guise the quickening of spring, the early summer, or blossoming of the earth in the sun's radiance, the winter's eclipse, or sacrifice; and the return of spring to the earth. Especially strong in him was this idea of winter sacrifice; and to this day the North British peasant will sometimes fire a gun at his apple tree or strike it with a stick "for luck" as he phrases it, but in fact as a symbolic act, the meaning of which he has long since lost.

Such is the original dramatic idea that can still be easily traced through the great Attic drama into the beginnings of European Mysteries, and even on into our popular melodramas of today. But at first, be it remembered, these plays contained no dialogue—only dances and mimicry. Then the trade guilds got hold of them, one by one, and added words until with the coming of the developed secular drama, these guilds weaved of such simple plays, and handed them back, in a strangely hybrid condition, to the folk people whence they had originally come. Since that time, as the centuries passed, they have been further garbled so that you may find in them today a line from Congreve's "Love for Love," and a little further on, a reference to dancers "whose valor has been tried upon the plains of Waterloo" where

They fought against Napoleon bold
And made him run away.
They sent him to Saint Helena
And there they made him stay.

That, in substance, is what we saw done by Mr. Sharp's clever company in the Great Hall of King's College, after the play's discoverer had lucidly explained its purport. Then, with a fiddler at their head, whose favorite tune was "The Girl I Left Behind Me," they dedled across the floor of the hall around which we were seated: a flagbearer, a king, the new year, with an oak-leaf crown, and a clown—the old year—garbed in tunic and trousers that might have been made from a patchwork bed quilt, and sporting also one black sock and a white one, with a bunch of colored rags in his hat. Then came a queen—male of course and clumsily coy; there was a doctor, also a "horse," and six "dancers," all girls, for lack of available men. The three principals, between their bits of fantastic business, formless almost as a dream, talked and sang their curious jargon of ballad folk-verse and doggerel; and

The next he is a sparkling lad
With his broad sword in hand,
He'll show you honest sword-play
As any in the land.
All showed us that together, com-



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hining in a beautiful sword dance, where through the smoked performers wreathed themselves gracefully, beneath sword-arches, and jumped over sword-bridges with so much music and poetry of motion, and such stirring clash of metal on metal, as made one long to be a dancer too. Then they locked, or latched, their swords, and brought the ring so formed down over the heads of one of the players, who fell and lay prone upon the grass. His fall was that of winter, his darkness and sacrifice; and when at last roused the victim symbolized the earth-quickening, springtime, or the sun.

So all came right in the end; and another dance brought the play to a conclusion—the play, but not the entertainment, for Mr. Sharp invited the audience to join in more folk dances, which they did, with a will, and kept it up merrily for another hour.

A WOODSMAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I was walking one brilliant morning in April through a richly wooded gorge near Colorado Springs. I had been for many weeks in great cities and longed for a few hours of peace. I watched the birds as they played in the splashing water of the stream which flowed beside the path, and listened to their songs as they sped from tree to tree. I saw a squirrel leaping from branch to branch of a spreading maple, and a fish swimming slowly against the swift current of the stream.

The silence of the woods soothed me and made me glad I had risen early enough to have a chance of solitude, when suddenly I heard footsteps approaching. I looked up and saw a man coming up the path. At first I was annoyed, but when he came nearer and I was able to see his face I felt that he quite naturally belonged to this woodland scene. I greeted him, and joined him as he walked further up the glen. He carried an axe in his hand.

In conversation with him I found that he had been for more than thirty years a forester, and most of the year he spent out of doors. In the fall and winter he lived in Arizona, where he studied the insect pests and fungus molds of the great desert. In the summer months he was constantly in the forests examining the trees and making a study of the ways in which their growth could be improved. He seemed part of the forest life, and knew the ways of all the woodland creatures. He pointed out how certain birds were building their nests under waterfalls. We stood and watched them flying backward and forward through the spray of the falling water, until he heard the sound of a woodpecker and turned to show me a bird on a neighboring tree. He told me it was called the yellow-bellied sapsucker, for it was supposed to damage trees by boring through the bark in order to suck out the sap.

He spoke of some of his own experiments in the forest, and how after months of careful investigation he would sometimes find a tree, which he had with the greatest precaution isolated by some protective covering, uncovered by the careless curiosity or deliberate destructiveness of a tourist or boy who thus often destroyed the work of months of important research. We came to a pathway leading into the forest and he turned down this track to see the results of certain experiments he had made on some trees off the main route, and it was with a sense of loss that I parted from him. He was so quiet and self-reliant.

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WIDER VIEW ASKED
OF ROADS PROBLEMAutomotive Industry Proposes a
Federal Highway Commission
and Concentration of Expendi-
tures on Important WaysSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor.
From its Eastern News Office.NEW YORK, New York.—The auto-
mobile industry in the United States
is urging conservation of federal
highway expenditures through their
concentration on roads of interstate
importance under direction of a fed-
eral highway commission.Under the leadership of the National
Automobile Chamber of Commerce it
has already told President Warren G.
Harding by interview in Washington
the imperative need of adequate main-
tenance to protect the enormous in-
vestments already made in highways
and a broader appreciation of the en-
tire road question as a problem in
transportation, rather than simply an
engineering matter. This is in accord,
they say, with the expressed attitude
of the President on the whole roads
situation.It is urged that highways are so im-
portant a part in the domestic policy
of the nation as to demand a larger
recognition in an administrative sense.
Federal participation in highway mat-
ters, it is believed, should be in the
hands of a commission responsible di-
rectly to the President, rather than
continued as a bureaucratic detail
under any department.

Five Kinds of Transportation

George Graham, of the National
Chamber, calls attention to the fact
that there are five main kinds of trans-
portation: steam, electric, inland wa-
terways, motor vehicles and horse-
drawn vehicles."We believe," he said, "that their
interests are common, not opposed,
and that the best wisdom involves
allocating to each medium the type of
hauling it can best perform. All
should have equal opportunities for
development and all should stand
equal before the law."The need for a proper measure of
credit for all transportation enter-
prises was developed before the Presi-
dent, and the point was emphasized
that discriminatory taxation could not
be a restrictive burden of far-
reaching effect upon all industry.While accepting without complaint
any just share of taxation which might
be necessary, Mr. Graham said that the
automotive industry is now the most
taxed of all groups, being subjected
to five main levies, including the sales
tax on the vehicle, that on parts, the
license and motor registration fee,
the municipal and personal prop-
erty tax and finally the national and
state income taxes, the last two of
which, of course, are common to all
industry."The theory that the tax on the
motor vehicle is a tax on wealth,"
Mr. Graham said, "is disproved by the
fact that two-thirds of the 9,000,000
motor vehicles now in use in this
country are owned in homes whose
total income is \$4000 per year or less."

Question in Economics

Roy D. Chapin noted that the
National Chamber had opposed the ap-
propriation of \$100,000,000 for a con-
tinuance of federal aid in its present
form because it was felt that, under
this provision, the public interest
could not be fully conserved in the
expenditure of the funds."With \$100,000,000 now available
for road construction in nation, state
and county, no single activity of the
government predicated such large ex-
penditures as does highways," de-
clared Mr. Chapin. "Obviously the
direction of such an effort should not
be left as a subordinate bureau detail
in a department all of whose bureaus
combined do not expend more than
one-half as much annually as does the
Bureau of Public Roads. Fundamen-
tally, the highway problem is not one
of engineering but of economics.
More, it touches upon all phases of
life, whether commercial, agricultural,
military or sociological. No one would
expect to see the railroad question
placed as a bureau under a depart-
ment. The highway question is an
analogous one. Continuity of policy,
adequate compensation, direct respon-
sibility, are all vitally needed.""The way to secure them is through
the creation of a federal highway
commission. This done, the task re-
maining is to bring about the early
construction of an interstate system
of roads under the direction of the
commission and the expanding of
state and county systems of highways
through the release of their funds."

VALIDITY OF ACTS UPHELD

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—The Ver-
mont Supreme Court yesterday upheld
the validity of all but one of eight bills
signed by Governor Hartness after the
adjournment of the Legislature. Sec-
retary of State Black had declined to
certify the bills and a special
session of the Legislature was con-
sidered necessary when question of
their legality was raised. The bill
against which the court ruled was a
minor one, and was signed by the
Governor five days after adjournment
of the Legislature.

VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT HOLIDAY

ALBANY, New York.—The birthday
of Theodore Roosevelt, October 27,
would be made a legal holiday in the
State under a bill passed in the Sen-
ate yesterday by a vote of 32 to 10.

NEW YORK DET PLAN DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK, New York.—For the
present all cases under the new state
dry enforcement law must be tried
before juries in general sessions,
county courts and criminal branchesof the Supreme Court. To facilitate
prosecution and avoid congestion, an
attempt was made to amend the law
so as to permit cases to be tried in
the Court of Special Sessions without
jury, but the Legislature killed this
plan.CONFERENCE URGED
ON DISARMAMENTSenator Borah, in Speech Deliv-
ered in Washington, Declares
Japan Could Not Decline an
Invitation to Consider PlanSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor.
From its Washington News Office.WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—
There will be war with Japan
within ten years if the naval race be-
tween Great Britain, Japan and the
United States continues, W. E. Borah,
Senator from Idaho, told the People's
Reconstruction League conference
last evening, urging an immediate
conference on naval disarmament be-
tween these countries and action on
the part of the people in demanding it.
"If our government issued the call
for this conference," he declared, "no
government or nation could fail to
come without failing at the hands of
its people.""My information from Japan leads
me to think that their people are as
thoroughly in favor of disarmament
as the people of the United States.
It is true a resolution calling for a
disarmament conference was defeated
recently in the Diet, but since then
the member introducing it has been
holding mass meetings throughout the
nation. I have photographs of these
mass meetings which show that thou-
sands of people are responding to the
call for reduction of arms."On the question of the "yellow
peril," Senator Borah said, that he, as
a westerner, could sympathize with all
the prejudices of the west, but that if
Japan were called into conference
with the United States, every difference
between the two countries would
yield to reason."What could Japan say to Cali-
fornia, for instance, if we pointed out
that California's laws are matched by
Japan's law prohibiting Americans to
hold land in Japan?"Senator Borah pointed out that re-
lief from taxation would come only
through disarmament. In contrast
with the agricultural appropriation of
\$39,000,000 passed by the Senate, is
the bill for 15 battleships, each one
of which cost \$1,000,000 more than
the entire sum spent for farmers."The allied governments, during
1920, spent \$16,000,000,000 for arm-
ament, three times as much as in 1914,"
he said. "The truth is we have gone
mad."Senator Borah spoke of the useless-
ness of any attempt to secure disar-
mament on land, considering the state
of affairs in Europe, particularly be-
tween France and Germany. Naval
disarmament, he said, rests in the
hands of Great Britain, Japan and
the United States, and can be dealt
with by agreement between them.In response to a question, Sen-
ator Borah said he thought England
would be willing to enter a confer-
ence called by the United States be-
cause of the condition of the peo-
ple.MR. TAFT SPEAKS
AT HAMPTONOther Prominent Men Present
at Celebration of Fifty-Third
Anniversary of the Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

HAMPTON, Virginia.—William How-
ard Taft, president of the Hampton
Institute board of trustees, speaking
at the fifty-third anniversary exer-
cises yesterday on "The Discipline of
Labor and Character Building," said
that the absence of any real interest
in work or the desire to make it ef-
ficient, as well as lack of loyalty to
the service, presented one of the great
difficulties in the labor problem to-
day."I believe," said Mr. Taft, "that
legislation may be more or less help-
ful in increasing among men the
equality of opportunity, but the ques-
ion is, Have men the courage, char-
acter and foresight individually to
improve that equality of opportunity?
It is in the ability to labor that men
and the chief hope of improving that
opportunity."Addresses were also made by Dr.
Sara W. Brown, of Washington, who
was graduated from Hampton in 1887;
Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the
National Training School for Women
and Girls, Washington; and Bishop
James De Wolf Perry Jr. of Rhode
Island. Bishop Perry said:"Hampton has given an industrial
ideal to the country and a vision of
an America united and strong of hand
in which you are going to take a part
that no one else in this broad land is
going to take." Among those attend-
ing the celebration are the Rev. Francis
G. Peabody, of Harvard University;
William Jay Schieffelin, of New York;
Talcott Williams, of New York; T. W.
Bickett, former Governor of North
Carolina; and William G. Willcox of
New York. The celebration closes
today.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 4010 St.
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Mat. Thursday & Saturday

Little Old New York

By Edith Johnson Young

NO HEALTH RIGHTS,
DECLARES OFFICIALTalk About Constitutional Rights
Anarchy, Says Chief of the
Chicago Bureau, Defending
Campaign for VaccinationPrevious articles on the campaign of
the Chicago Health Department to com-
pel vaccination appeared in The Christian
Science Monitor on April 5, 6 and 7.CHICAGO, Illinois.—In regard to
the campaign of the health depart-
ment of the city, which has resulted
in the vaccination of approximately
500,000 people since the first of the
year, many of them against their
wishes, when it is not compulsory by
law, some interesting, if miscellane-
ous, information and opinions have
been obtained by a representative of
The Christian Science Monitor as to
the attitude of the health department
toward the rights of the public in gen-
eral."You have no constitutional rights
so far as your health is concerned,"
declared Dr. Herman Spaulding, chief
of the bureau of medical inspection,
when interviewed. "Your constitu-
tional rights stop where your free-
dom injures the welfare of your
neighbor. In matters of health, the
health department is the constituted
authority in this city to decide for
you where your liberty interferes
with your neighbor. We have the au-
thority to draw the line where your
constitutional rights begin and where
they stop."

Majority Rule Relied On

"If we allowed everybody to have
their own way in this country, we
would have anarchy. This talk about
constitutional rights is anarchy. The
majority rules in this country, and
when the majority elects the Thomp-
son administration, and we are ap-
pointed by that administration to
safeguard the public health, we rep-
resent the majority, and if the minor-
ity does not like what we do, that
makes no difference. The minority
has no rights that interfere with the
welfare of the majority, and we are
the authority to decide what is good
for the welfare of the majority.""An employee who refuses to be
vaccinated should be discharged, be-
cause he is liable to get smallpox and
cause the closing of the business of
his company. If all but a few in a
plant are vaccinated, it is true that
the unvaccinated few would be no
danger to the vaccinated many, but
they would be a danger to the firm, or
to customers, for if they should get
smallpox, the firm would be closed up.
The unvaccinated few are not taking
their own chances, they are taking
the firm's chances. A firm has just
as much right to require vaccination
as it has to require clean hands or
clean working clothes, or neat work."You take your life in your hands just
as much in crossing the street on an
errand as you do in submitting to
vaccination. Both are proper things
for the company to require."

Risk in Interviews

"For instance, your paper requires
you take chances with your life
every day in getting news. They send
you up here and you don't know but
that I might take a notion to shoot
you. You are taking your life in your
hands when you submit to that re-
quirement just as much as if you sub-
mitted to vaccination."It was Dr. Spaulding who estimated
that some 500,000 people have been
vaccinated since the first of the year,
a greater number than during a sim-
ilar period in 20 years. At 50 cents
each this revenue for doctors would
reach \$250,000, just for the first three
months of this year. However, the
fees varied according to doctors and
circumstances and in many cases the
price was from \$2 to \$3.In some offices or factories where
the doctors charged 50 cents to each
employee, the firm added from 50 cents
to \$1.50 in order to relieve the em-
ployee of some expense, as it was
done on the requirement of the firm.
In other cases the doctor regularly
on the company payroll performed for
nothing, so far as a fee for that par-
ticular work was concerned. Never-
theless, he was paid for the work,
whether by fee or by a chance to
prove that he was earning his salary,
and it may be estimated that all told
the fees paid either by individuals or
firms for the vaccination done in this
city so far this year would exceed
\$1,000,000. This does not take into
account the revenue derived in cases
where the vaccinated client becomes
ill and requires further attention.

The Commercial Aspect

"Doubtless this business provided
to the allopaths by their brother al-
lopaths in control of the health depart-
ment has been a life-saver for the
doctors this winter, because we have
had so much mild weather, little sick-
ness, and therefore slack business for
doctors." This was the comment
made by F. M. Goulden, printer, whose
story of discharge because he refused
vaccination and subsequent reinstat-
ment with back pay at the order of
his union was told in previous ar-
ticles.

"Are the doctors in favor of a health

department with wide powers?" asked
Mr. Goulden. "Why shouldn't they
be? It is a method of getting busi-
ness—salesmanship applied to the
profession. Where does all this agi-
tation for vaccination come from?
From the dear public? No, the public
is indifferent or antagonistic. Then it
must come from doctors. Of course,
doctors are human and it is likely that
they are really more concerned about
their incomes than about the public
health. Are they doing this primarily
for the public health, or primarily for
the professional pocketbook?"CABINET DISCUSSES
TRADE SITUATIONMeans Considered of Restoring
Normal Conditions, Especial
Attention Being Given to the
Plight of the RailroadsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor.
From its Washington News Office.WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—
At the meeting of the President and
his Cabinet yesterday, discussion re-
volved about what the government
could do to help restore normal con-
ditions of trade, commerce, business and
industry. The railroads, it was
agreed, are the key to the situation,
and their plight and possible means
of alleviating it were considered at
length. No definite decision, if any
was arrived at, was made public. The
President will, however, continue his
conferences with representatives of
the railroad managers and employees.
He has decided upon the names of
members of the Railroad Labor Board
to succeed those whose terms have
just expired.The President has also decided
upon the personnel for the Shipping
Board, a matter which he confessed
recently was one of the most difficult
decisions he had to make. The Admin-
istration is committed to strong sup-
port for the merchant marine, and re-
gards it as so closely connected with
the railroad problem that the success
or failure of the one will vitally af-
fect the other. The men who have
been selected by the President to take
charge of the development of the
American shipping policy are said to
be men of large business experience,
with the qualifications that the gov-
ernment finds it hard to enlist in its
service.A list of diplomatic appointments is
expected to be announced within a few
days, including that of an Ambassador
to Tokyo. The announcement was
made yesterday of the appointment of
Peter Jay, of the diplomatic service,
as Minister to Rumania. The only
others who have been named for for-
eign posts are George Harvey to the
Court of St. James and Myron T. Her-
rick, who has his former "billet of
Ambassador to France."CATTS CASE BEFORE
FLORIDA HOUSETALLAHASSEE, Florida.—A concur-
rent resolution adopted on Thursday,
by the state senate, authorizing in-
vestigation of rumors that Sidney J.
Catts, former Governor, whose term
expired last January 3, received money
to influence his official action in
granting pardons to convicts and in
other ways, was before the House
yesterday for action. It was intro-
duced in the Senate by Senator H. H.
Wells, and adopted almost unani-
mously under a suspension of the
rules. During Governor Catts' ad-
ministration approximately 100 county
and state officials were removed and
a report transmitted to the Legisla-
ture by Gov. Cary Hardee showed
that pardons had been granted 451
convicts, including 156 convicted of mur-
der, 140 of them serving life sentences.
The Governor and his Cabinet, under
the Florida laws, comprise the par-
don board. Mr. Catts, thus far, has
refused to comment on the action
taken by the Senate.

DRY AGENTS SENTENCED

BUFFALO, New York.—Five former
prohibition agents, convicted of ac-
cepting a \$1000 bribe from a hotel
keeper, were sentenced to the federal
prison at Atlanta and fined \$500 each
yesterday. The convicted agents are
Josiah Smith, John Ertz, Louis
Jacobs, Ralph Heaton and Timothy
Daly, all of New York. All announced
appeals.

Many Commodities Affected

The emergency tariff bill imposes
duties on about 25 important farm
products for a period of six months,
unless it is repealed before that time
elapses by the general tariff now be-
ing considered in the Ways and Means
Committee. As the bill was sent toEMERGENCY TARIFF
BILL UP TO SENATEHouse Passes Measure by Vote
of 269 to 112—Fifteen Dem-
ocrats Vote With Majority—
Eight Republicans OpposedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor.
From its Washington News Office.WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—
Subjected to scathing attacks on
the part of the minority in two days
of debate, the emergency tariff bill,
with its anti-dumping provision and
American valuation feature, passed
the House late yesterday by the over-
whelming vote of 269 to 112. Fifteen
Democrats, breaking their party's
traces, lined up with the majority in
favor of the bill, while eight Repub-
licans voted against it.Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from
Pennsylvania, immediately promised
the passage of the bill in the Senate
next week. He declared one day's
hearing on the anti-dumping pro-
vision and the valuation feature would
be sufficient to enable the Finance
Committee of the Senate to report out
the measure.The Finance Committee chairman
indicated that the Senate would make
some changes in these two features of
the bill, and that they would be-
come a matter of settlement in confer-
ence before the measure was sent to
the President. On the actual emer-
gency tariff schedule, he indicated a
belief that the measure as passed in
the House would be satisfactory.The question of hearings by the
Finance Committee being delayed in
view of the fact that the committee
of the Senate have not been organized,
does not alarm Senator Penrose, who
said that if delay is imminent, he
would be disposed to go ahead on the
basis of the present membership.

Democrats Attack Duty

Debate on the tariff bill in the House
was marked by sharp attacks from the
Democratic side of the chamber.
Amendment after amendment was
offered, only to be rejected one after
the other by strict party votes.Joseph W. Fordney (R.), chair-
man of the Ways and Means Com-
mittee, precipitated a controversy
when he declared the Senate would
not pass the bill unless the House
sent it over unamended. Democratic
members taunted the Republicans
with being subservient to the will of
the Senate, and Robert Luce (R.),
Representative from Massachusetts,
warned his colleagues that the bill
"endangers the safety of the party."He denounced it as the "greatest
source of menace not only to this
country but to the whole world."Walter H. Newton (R.), Represent-
ative from Minnesota, interrupted to
declare that "it is high time for this
House to cease playing second fiddle
to another body."Mr. Fordney appealed to southern
members to support the bill, declar-
ing that the Republicans proposed to
protect the cotton industry, even if
against the Democratic will, suggest-
ing the tariff on cotton. To this ap-
peal, Tom Connally (D.), Representa-
tive from Texas, replied:"We want no tariff on cotton. What
we want is a chance to sell our cot-
ton where we have always sold it.
A tariff such as you propose would
condemn the farmers in my section to
poverty and misery."

Many Commodities Affected

The emergency tariff bill imposes
duties on about 25 important farm
products for a period of six months,
unless it is repealed before that time
elapses by the general tariff now be-
ing considered in the Ways and Means
Committee. As the bill was sent toPresident Wilson last session, the
duties were imposed for a period of
18 months.The anti-dumping section provides
that in case of foreign-made goods be-
ing brought into this country and of-
fered for sale at prices below cost of
production, there shall be levied, in
addition to all other duties, a duty that
will bring their laid-down cost up to
the cost of production, plus transpor-
tation costs.The exchange feature provides that
in the liquidation of customs duties,
no foreign money shall be estimated
at lower than one-third of its par
value. This will serve automatically
to increase the duties on imports from
all countries where money has de-
preciated more than two-thirds of its
face value.ONTARIO READY FOR
LIQUOR REFERENDUMSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor.
From its Canadian News Office.TORONTO, Ontario.—The Temper-
ance workers in Ontario are of the
opinion that when the referendum
vote is taken on April 13 there will
be a majority of at least 100,000 in
favor of prohibiting the importation
of intoxicating liquors into the Prov-
ince. If this be true then there will
be very far-reaching effects. It will
mean that the Sandy act which was
passed at the last session of the On-
tario Legislature will automatically
come into effect. This measure is de-
signed to stop what is commonly
known as "short-circuiting." Under
the present conditions residents in On-
tario either by telegraph or mail order
liquor from agencies established at
points outside the Province. These
orders are filled from breweries and
distilleries within the Province. This
in reality is a local sale of liquor but
is not so regarded, neither can it
be placed under the category of im-
portation. There is not much doubt
that the passing of the referendum
will mean a decrease in the amount
of drunkenness in the Province. This
claim of the temperance workers is
based on the fact that last year there
were 2000 more cases of drunkenness
recorded in Ontario than in the pre-
vious year, before the federal order pro-
hibiting the shipping of liquor into
Ontario was rescinded. The Board of
License Commissioners of Ontario
through their chairman, J. D. Flavelle,
have plainly stated that under the
present conditions with liquor being
freely imported from Quebec it is very
hard to suppress the rum-runners in
the western part of Ontario.In connection with the vote which
will be taken on April 13 it is well
to note that every person who has at-
tained the age of 21 is entitled to ex-
press his opinion at the poll. Of those
qualified to vote on this occasion 52
per cent are women. This fact is of
great importance as it is generally ac-
cepted that by far the greater pro-
portion of the women favor prohibi-
tion. The wets are still hammering
away with the doctrine of government
control. They neglect to point out
that if the referendum is carried there
will be a very real form of govern-
ment control in so far as the govern-
ment dispensaries will be the only
places handling liquor. Then again
the wets do not point out that with
liquor being imported freely
from the neighboring province no
form of government control could be
possible. Right in the city of Toronto,
which has been regarded as the hot-
bed of the wets, there is a growing
sentiment in favor of prohibition.

CHILEAN OFFICIAL RECALLED

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Emilio Edwards,
Chilean Consul-General in New York
City, is among the several diplomatic
and consular representatives of this
country whose resignations have been
demanded by the government. This
action follows a conflict between the
ministry and the opposition parties in
the Senate, and officials have asserted
it was decided upon to bring all of
Chile's foreign representatives in line
with the government.LEGISLATION TO
COMPEL VOTINGIssue Raised by Proposed Law
in Massachusetts—Education,
Not Legislation, Held to Be
the Best Method to AdoptSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor.
From its Boston News Office.BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Legisla-
tion to make exercise of the franchise
mandatory upon the duly registered
voter has been a recurrent issue, but,
it is pointed out by legislators who
have watched the course of such
measures, the proposed laws have
failed mainly because they involve too
impracticable, costly or complicated
machinery for enforcement. A bill
entitled "an act to require attendance
at the polls on election day," and
defining casting of the ballot as a
duty incumbent on every duly regis-
tered voter, has been reported to the
Massachusetts Legislature by the Com-
mittee on Election Laws, with dissent-
ing opinion.That the casting of the ballot by as
near 100 per cent of the voters as is
possible is a practice much to be de-
sired, and is fundamental to obtaining
the maximum of good citizenship, is
generally conceded. This fact is
pointed to as demonstrated by re-
peated moves for legislation in this
direction, reflecting appreciation of the
fact that practices of government
should be predicated upon the opinions
and wishes expressed on the ballots of
all those whose right and privilege it
is to vote. On the other hand, while
conceding this to be true, there are
many who feel that the method should
be education rather than legislation to
compel the exercise of full duties of
citizenship.The proposed Massachusetts law,
which is a re-draft of the bill which
accompanied the petition of Benjamin
C. Lane, Representative from Boston,
would make voting mandatory at all
except primary elections. It provides
that any person failing to vote shall
file a certificate of excuse with the
clerk of the city or town of regis-
tration. The local community clerks
would then be required to forward to
the clerk of the municipal or district
court of the vicinity lists of those fail-
ing to vote, the court clerk, in turn,
issuing summonses requiring the "de-
linquents" to appear and show cause
why they should not be penalized.
Failure to vote or present proper ex-
cuse for not voting would be punish-
able by a fine not exceeding \$5, with
a larger penalty provided for cases of
false statement or affidavit.Objection to this law is raised on
the specific ground that it would be
burdensome on the courts and too
complicated, and on the general
ground that legislation is not the way
to create good citizens. As an alterna-
tive it has been suggested that, if
there is to be legislation, it take the
form of revocation of franchise for a
period of time following repeated
failure to vote. It is not believed,
however, that the proposed act will
obtain sufficient support to pass the
Legislature.

HARVARD TO ELECT OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Six
places on the board of overseers of
Harvard University are to be filled by
a sort of elimination process. Twenty-
two Harvard graduates have been
nominated for these positions by a
committee of the Harvard Alumni
Association. These will be voted upon
by postal ballot and the 12 receiving
the highest vote will go on ballot for
the election to be held here on Com-
mencement Day in June. The six re-
ceiving the highest vote in this elec-
tion will be duly inducted into office.

TO FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY DEPOSITORS

The Liberty Trust Company has taken over the assets and assumed ALL
DEPOSIT liabilities of the Fidelity Trust Company, and will open the former
Fidelity Trust Company quarters as an office of the Liberty Trust Company, on
April 18, 1921.The Commercial Department. All Fidelity depositors by filing their proof
of claim with us will receive deposit book of the Liberty Trust Company showing
their balances. Interest to April 1, 1921, will be paid on balances of \$500 or
over, and new check book on the Liberty Trust Company issued.The Savings Department. We are forwarding this day by registered mail to
every depositor in the Savings Department of the Fidelity Trust Company, whose
claim has been proved (and who has not assigned the same), a new book of the
Savings Department of the Liberty Trust Company, showing the balance in the
depositor's name, to which we have added interest to March 1, 1921. In the
future interest will be credited once in three months, but money will go on interest
the first of each month. Certificate of proof of claim must be presented before
any withdrawal.For Depositors in the Savings Department who have not proved their claims
new books will be issued on presentation of their old book, transferring their bal-
ance, with interest added to March 1, 1921.To Our New Depositors we extend a hearty welcome and we will ever
be ready to furnish every courtesy that will conform with sound, careful and
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SENATORS TURN TO RACIAL AFFAIRS

Measures Introduced Intended to Bring About More Harmonious Relations—Commissions of Investigation Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Initiate steps were taken in the Senate yesterday to investigate racial conditions in the United States with a view to bringing about "more harmonious relations" between the white and Negro races along the lines recommended by President Warren G. Harding in his message to Congress. Federal commissions on racial questions and lynching are provided for in bills introduced by Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, and Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, who have taken the lead in the new move to bring the races closer together without treading upon the toes of southern members of Congress who have their own views on the race question.

Senator McCormick would strike at the root of the racial unrest by investigating the subject of lynching and mob violence, the prevalence of which in the United States President Harding warns must be stamped out. His bill expressly stipulates that the causes of lynchings in the last 20 years be determined by the commission, which shall report its conclusions to the President with respect to the inadequacy of the means now employed for the prevention of lynchings and mob violence, together with proposed remedies.

The bill of Senator Spencer follows entirely different lines in so far as it provides for a commission comprised of three men appointed from the south, three from the north and three from the Negro race. "I have stipulated this because I believe it is the best way to get justice and fairness for all sides of the controversy concerned," said Senator Spencer.

Instead of reporting to the President, the commission, under the Spencer bill, would report its conclusions to Congress. It would be divided into two groups, one of white men and one of Negroes, which southern members say is something akin to race discrimination at the very start, since the Negro group would be segregated.

Senator Spencer proposes that the investigation, instead of stressing the question of mob violence, shall be conducted along lines to reveal the causes of friction between the races and the causes of racial unrest in general, with proposed remedies best calculated to relieve the situation now existing between the white and Negro people.

The report on lynching, Senator McCormick directs, should be made not later than January 1, 1922.

GRAIN PIT ABUSES TO BE RESTRAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—To forestall the efforts of Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, and other congressmen from agricultural states to secure the passage of legislation to regulate the Chicago Board of Trade, the directors of that institution have taken steps to end some of the abuses in the grain pit against which farmers throughout the country have complained.

Meeting as a result of a letter from J. P. Griffin, president of the Board of Trade, dated February 25, the directors made recommendations calculated to restrict over-speculation and harmful individual operations, to refuse credit for purely speculative operations that affect the markets, and to abolish trading in indemnities or privileges, known as "puts" and "calls," and voted to censor all news over public wires and to withdraw private wires from towns of less than 25,000 population, unless the wires are under the supervision of a member of the Board of Trade.

Business proceeded as usual yesterday without diminution in volume or apparent confusion in the pit. There was the same roar of voices rising from the floor and just as many boys as ever rushing here and there across the open spaces and up and down the stairs grasping bits of colored paper. The price of wheat, or corn, or oats did not break nor advance beyond the commonplace fractions.

The changes outlined by the board of directors are recommended not only to the Chicago Board of Trade, but to all grain exchanges in the United States. They are the result of an investigation by the directors, following charges made in Congress by Senator Capper in which the board was described as the world's greatest gambling house.

STRONG HOPE FELT FOR FREE ZONE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Establishment of free zones in ports of the United States for holding foreign goods destined for reexport is being urged by Republican members of the Commerce Committee of the Senate as a new force to facilitate American foreign trade.

Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the Commerce Committee, took the first step on Thursday in the Sixty-Seventh Congress to bring the question to the fore by reintroducing his free zone bill which came so near to being reported from his committee in the closing days of the last session.

As an indication of some of the obstacles that will be thrown in the way of the proposed legislation Boies Pen-

rose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, is holding up its reference to the Commerce Committee on the ground that since it concerns the tariff and revenue, it rightly belongs to the Finance Committee of which he is chairman.

Senator Jones indicated clearly that he would insist upon the bill being referred to his committee, from which he hopes to get a favorable report upon it during the present session. The proposed legislation already has been sanctioned by a subcommittee, and only stress of other matters last session, he claims, prevented its report by the full Commerce Committee. Proponents of the bill, chief among whom are William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, and Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, both members of the subcommittee which handled it in the last Congress, declare it is not only in line with a protective tariff policy, but is a desirable adjunct thereto.

STUDENTS DISCUSS SCHOOL COUNCILS

Many Colleges Represented at Conference on Question of Governing the Student Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Consideration of questions of undergraduate student activities under the four general headings of student government, athletics, publications and dramatic and musical clubs was opened yesterday at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the first session of an intercollegiate conference on undergraduate government, at which more than 40 colleges and universities were represented. Officially welcoming the delegates, R. H. Smithwick, president of the Technology student council, described the object of the conference as seeking to "improve the government of the students by the students" through exchange of ideas on the many phases of the subject.

While student government is the outstanding subject of the deliberations, the several groups into which the conference is divided are assigned to discussion of the relationship which should exist between the governing body and undergraduate social, athletic and professional activities. The relationship to the alumni, to student unions, foreign students, societies and clubs are also up for consideration, and subsequent sessions will take up such questions as cooperative stores and interfraternity activities.

In a brief address to the conference Alfred E. Burton, dean of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, described the difference between the institute and other colleges in that the student body is under no restrictions from the faculty or executive officials. He pointed out that great value lies in this practice in that it leaves the students to use their own initiative and gain experience in carrying the resultant responsibility. Aside from an advisory committee of the alumni, Dean Burton said, student activities have been organized and are controlled by the undergraduates themselves. Prof. Henry P. Talbot welcomed the delegates for the faculty, pointing out that college and university life has come to have a complexity similar to outside life, and commended the movement to devise some orderly organization to meet the problems which arise.

ARTISANS PERMITTED TO SAIL FOR RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Under special permission from the Russian Soviet Government, which in this case granted an exception to its recent ruling barring from Russia all Americans seeking to enter for the time being, 750 passengers sailed for Russia yesterday on the Baltic-American liner *Lifnana*. The line claims that permission to admit these 750 to Russia was obtained when it was made clear to the Russian Government that the passengers were expert tailors, carpenters, farmers and all desirable citizens. The farmers are taking agricultural implements with them and they are versed in advanced methods of cultivating the soil. The sailing of these 750, it is understood, does not affect the rule barring all others away from Russia until a Soviet representative can come to New York to visit passports.

BLUE SKY LAW INDORSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence News Office
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The Rhode Island House of Representatives has passed a "blue sky" law which places control of the sale of securities in the hands of the state bank commissioner. The measure provides regulations for the advertisement of stocks and penalties for violations.

ROAD PROGRAM OF \$900,000
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence News Office
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Providing for expenditure in five annual installments a road reconstruction appropriation of \$900,000 has been passed by the Rhode Island House of Representatives.

Foss Chocolates
The Ultimate in Candy

MR. GOMPERS LEADS A LABOR CAMPAIGN

Opposition Will Be Waged to What Is Alleged to Be an Attempt to Establish an Industrial and Financial Autocracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Against conservatism and reaction, with particular opposition to Gov. Nathan L. Miller and the acts of the state Legislature, organized Labor in this State has begun a campaign under the leadership of Samuel Gompers. It charges an attempt to establish an industrial and financial autocracy in this State, and of this Mr. Gompers says:

"Labor, which gave its all during the war, is just as determined to oppose and destroy this new autocracy as the republic was to destroy military and political autocracy. These rules for Labor to follow in its fight against the Governor were adopted at a conference in Albany: "To assemble in mass meetings in every community and there discuss the conditions, and to continue to hold such meetings until all within the community have been made acquainted with the facts."

"To take up at each meeting any local evidence of the conspiracy to destroy the fundamental rights of wage earners as herein defined, either by lockout, provoked strike, court injunction or failure to enforce the Labor laws, declare the result of its conclusions publicly and to send copies to the secretary of the state Federation of Labor."

"To carefully investigate if any local bank is being used in the interest of the conspiracy to destroy the rights of wage earners, and if any is so identified to advise all wage earners and wage earners' associations to remove their deposits therefrom."

Reports to Be Asked from Legislators
"To invite before these meetings each member of the Legislature representative of the community and request that he give an accounting of his attitude and action in the Legislature of 1921."

"To require that the local newspapers depending on your patronage shall give full and accurate accounts of these meetings and their deliberate conclusions."

"To organize within your party to assure that its nominees shall not be the creatures of corporation influence, industrial or financial."

"To maintain in each community an authorized committee whose duty it shall be to look after the rights of injured or sick workers entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Law, to the end that they or their families may not be robbed and jobbed by claim agents."

"To agitate and educate and organize for the return of the people of this State to make their own laws and control over their administration and judicial officials by amending the state Constitution to permit making of law by the initiative and referendum and the recall by popular vote of elected officials."

Alleged Anti-Labor League
Labor is convinced that the Governor and legislative leaders are league with the banks and industry to reduce wages and lengthen hours in order to force the open shop. Mr. Gompers declares that the moneyed interests and the governors and legislators throughout the country constitute themselves "with a Heaven-born divine right and power to exercise guardianship over the toiling masses. They have no advance of one step from the servant-and-master concept."

Of the Governor and the Legislature, Mr. Gompers says: "Not one measure has been enacted of a constructive nature for the welfare of the people. This is not the fight of the workingman alone, it is the fight of the whole people of this State to regain control of the legislative machinery, in which the support of all good citizens will be enlisted."

Attack on Merit System Charged

"Not content with weakening and diminishing the administration of the labor laws and the Workmen's Compensation Law, and seeking reorganization of the state Labor Department, the same interests seek, with every prospect of success, to restore payment of all wages by check, break-

down the eight-hour and prevailing rate of wages law, permit women to be employed at metal grinding, to remove the privilege of one day's rest in seven from all hotel employees, return women employed in printing plants to night work, and remove the employees and officers of the state Labor Department from the protection of tenure and merit systems of the Civil Service law.

"The same malign power caused the defeat of the bills to make an eight-hour work-day for the employed women and minors of the State and assure them a living wage, to reduce the period during which an injured worker shall receive no compensation from 14 days to seven, and other amendments to the labor and compensation laws of which experience has demonstrated the need and justice, and the lack of which is causing human misery."

Victory for Organized Labor
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today secured a victory in persuading the state Senate to recommit the bill amending the state Anti-Trust Act to make it cover articles and products used in trade and commerce as well as monopolistic practices affecting commodities of common use. The bill would have broken down the practices of the Photo-Engravers Union, and recommitment amounts to defeat for this session.

PAPERMEN ADVISE WAGE ADJUSTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Resolutions adopted by the American Paper and Pulp Association this week state that the controversy over railway wages was a national matter bigger than the individual interests of either the employers or employees, vital to every phase of American business. Efforts of American railway executives to effect more economical operation and to adjust salaries and wages amicably and fairly were asked.

The railway employees, union or nonunion, organized and unorganized alike, were advised to consider the wage question with respect to their own best interests over a period of time, rather than for the immediate present alone, and to remember that their decisions and actions, more than those of any other body of employees, would influence the duration of the business depression now existent.

The International Board urged the predominant importance to the whole country of an immediate decision bearing on rates of pay and practices which increase operating costs without a compensating return in work done, and expressed confidence in the impartiality of their review of the facts and their intention to serve justice and the necessity alike.

Philip T. Dodge, president, said: "The International would rather shut down its mills than cut prices any further."

MARINE ENGINEERS REFUSE NEW SCALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Possibility of a marine strike grows in view of the marine engineers' refusal of the new wage scale and working conditions offered by the American Steamship Owners Association. The owners want to cut wages from 25 to 30 per cent and increase hours from eight to nine and ten. Although the men's objection to such a drastic cut in pay is vigorous, they are perhaps more determined to stand out firmly against any attempt to take away from them the eight-hour day granted to them during the war, for they consider this as the basic day and insist on adequate compensation for any time worked above it. This morning the engineers will make a counter proposal. Next week the owners will meet the unlicensed personnel, firemen, seamen, cooks and stewards, with regard to wages and conditions. The proposed reduction ranges from about \$97.50 a month for chief engineer of the A class to \$43.75 for third assistants of the E class, the average reduction being about \$70. The owners would expunge the provision for overtime pay, offering time off with pay as compensation for overtime work.

FOREIGN SERVICE REORGANIZATION

Reallocation of Duties and Increase of Trade Experts Abroad Felt to Be Duty of the United States to Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—That out of the present prevailing discussion of executive departmental reorganization will develop a system of foreign representation of the United States which will function logically, without overlapping and with the minimum of lost motion, is the hope expressed by many manufacturers and business men, and particularly by those who have had occasion to call upon the American consular service and foreign trade representatives for advice and information. Those in touch with the situation greet the expression of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in favor of building up a staff of experts abroad, of establishing the Bureau of Foreign Commerce alone, and of allocating to commercial and consular representatives duties and prerogatives which are really theirs, as indicating action in directions which have often been urged.

It is pointed out that Mr. Hoover has officially interpreted the duty of his department as one of service in the interests of trade. From this fundamental Mr. Hoover's program has proceeded practically, exporters agree, always taking into consideration that whatever official trade structure may be built up it must be based on an efficient personnel, efficiently and officially supported. The reasonableness of his plans, it is felt, will aid in obtaining adequate support from Congress.

Consular Service
One intimately acquainted, with the consular work of the United States Government sees in the reorganization along the lines Mr. Hoover proposes, a considerable aid to this corps. At the present time the duties of consular representatives include a multitude of subjects ranging from witnessing marriages to settling mutual claims. In addition to the many routine responsibilities of the official legal and quasi-diplomatic representative of the country, the consular officer is, in the majority of cases, the commercial representative of the country. This, it is explained, imposes upon him the duty of investigating and reporting upon commercial conditions, a task which, it is pointed out, can usually only be properly done when given specialized and expert attention.

It is felt, therefore, that if the suggested changes in the foreign trade service are made effective such experts as Mr. Hoover proposes will be attached to all consulates where they are felt necessary. In this way, it is said, that official will be in a position to enjoy all of the prestige and entrée that goes with the consular office, will enjoy the cooperation of the consular representatives, will be able to pursue whatever investigations are requested without hindrance, while, on the other hand, the consular officer will be relieved of duties inconsistent with his office. It is reasonably urged that a man cannot be expected to do a great many different things and do them well, so it is felt that if the Department of State representative is permitted to confine himself to the work under his department, and if the official of the Department of Commerce can work on commercial subjects, the result will be of benefit to the federal organization, to the citizen, and to the nation's business and relations abroad.

Queries Go Astray
In connection with the mechanical difficulties attendant upon misplacement of duties which are said to

exist, by force of circumstance, in foreign service, the answer to queries from American merchants is cited. It is pointed out that a manufacturer writing to the American consulate in, for example, a Danish city to request the name of a reliable representative, would receive his reply through the State Department, the Commerce Department and its nearest office, adding several days or even weeks to the time in which the information travels in official channels. It is, therefore, urged that there be a greater attempt to attain more directness and speed of reply to those citizens calling upon the government bureau for aid.

Business men who have recently traveled abroad, awake to the new position of the United States, generally express themselves as realizing the vital importance of properly trained and staffed representatives in foreign countries. They all appear to agree that in this the United States may learn a great deal from Great Britain, both from the point of view of training and staffing, as well as financial support. Although it is recognized that the majority of the people do not appreciate the value of either the consular service or foreign trade representation abroad, the business man and the American traveler, in a casual poll, joins in urging that reorganization come, and come along the lines of logic and efficiency.

FUNDS SENT TO OTHER LANDS

Cotillo Bill to Regulate and Safeguard Transmission Passed by the New York Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—The Cotillo bill to regulate money transmission agencies and safeguard the sending of funds to other countries was passed unanimously by the Senate, following an urgent message from Gov. Nathan L. Miller.

The bill provides that no person, firm or corporation shall represent himself to be the agent of any steamship, express or telegraph company, banking establishment or other institution for the purpose of receiving money for transmission, unless duly authorized, and no such agent shall transmit money except through the principal from whom he has received authority. No steamship or other company shall receive money as a depositary, but shall, in transmitting money, incorporate in the instrument by means of which such money is transmitted a statement showing the amount thereof in dollars and cents, together with the same amount in terms of the money standard to the country to which such money is transmitted.

The bill provides further that every such agent receiving money for transmission shall deliver it within two days to his principal, and that the company whose agent he is shall transmit that money to the consignee within three days unless there be no mail-bearing steamer leaving for the destination of the money within that time, in which case it must be sent by the first steamer leaving thereafter.

If found impossible to deliver such money, the transmitter thereof, so the bill provides, must be notified forthwith by a notice mailed to his last-known address, and if, after 60 days, it is unclaimed, the agent shall turn it over to his principal, which company must keep it safely deposited and advertise same monthly, giving the amount of each item, names and addresses of consignor and consignee and date of receipt of it. Violation of this act is made a misdemeanor.

A bill introduced by Senator Cotillo to permit savings banks to transmit money to other countries has been passed by both houses of the Legislature, signed by the Governor and so is now a law.

INCREASED TARIFF ON SUGAR OPPOSED

No Need for It Now, Says Claus Spreckels, Who Advocates a Reduction in All Food Prices in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—That the English situation should be a warning to the United States that the workers will insist on lower food prices in proportion to lower wages, so that they may continue to make a decent living, is declared by Claus A. Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, in a statement just issued on his return from Europe.

"The object of all governments at present," he said, "is to encourage orderly deflation, and particularly to bring down living costs, but in this country there are a number of active forces working to maintain prices. Our present business difficulties are due, not so much to falling prices, as to unnatural and futile efforts to keep them up. Not only are these methods economically unsound, because they will defeat their own purpose, but they are also adding to the cost-of-living burden of the people."

"In Europe they are bending every effort to lower food prices to the consumer, and it is discouraging to find that in the United States and find proposals that will add many millions to the nation's food bill. Most of these increases, as in the case of sugar, are unnecessary and unwarranted."

"The price of sugar is being attacked from two sides, determined to raise it to benefit themselves at the expense of the consumer. There is plenty of sugar in the world, and the public should now be enjoying it at lower prices, which it deserves after the exorbitant prices caused by Cuban speculation. Instead of allowing the price levels to remain natural, the Cuban Sugar Finance Commission has arbitrarily raised the price one and one-half cents a pound. The Cuban Sugar Finance Commission is a conspiracy to restrain trade which apparently has the tacit approval of our Department of State. It is impossible to imagine any European government, allowing foreign food producers to hold up the people in this way."

"To make things worse, Congress is seriously considering an increased tariff on all sugar, ostensibly to protect the domestic farmers. The beet sugar farmers do not need emergency tariff protection. They have already sold their crop. The only result of the tariff will be another rise in sugar prices. Every cent a pound increase in the price of sugar takes \$80,000,000 a year from the pockets of this country."

"If we want prices to come down in the United States, if we want orderly deflation and if we want business back on a sound basis, we must cut out all thought of tariffs to benefit those who do not need the help. We must also put a stop to any attempt by foreign countries on whom we are dependent to hold us up."

BLANKET EMBARGO ON ARMS REQUESTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Blanket prohibition against the shipment of arms and munitions to any country where they might be used for revolutionary purposes has been asked of Congress by the State Department. Specifically, the department requests an amendment to the act of 1912 which prohibits such shipments to American countries. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee considered yesterday the department's request, designed primarily, it was said, to stop munitions shipments to China.



Three-piece mahogany bedroom suite, \$225

The price is doubly low because only the three pieces essential to any bedroom have been included. Attractive as is the figured mahogany, these pieces are made as well as they look.

And if three pieces do not content you, there are available in the same design, chairs, bench, night stand (as sketched above), chiffonier (not shown) at prices correspondingly as low.

Paine Furniture Company
Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston

Going To Chicago

throws on the market one of the finest Gentlemen's Estates in this section of the country. Located near Wellesley College. Cost \$100,000 in 1914. Price will be cut to rock bottom for immediate sale. Agreeable terms to responsible buyer. See photos at Quin's office. Telephone 3636 Fort Hill. Address P.O. Box 1239, Boston, Mass.

WHY REPARATION PLAN WAS REFUSED

Allied Demands Could Not Be Fulfilled, Said German Delegates; Unless Goods Were Dumped on Markets of World

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Why did the German Government reject the Paris reparations proposals? The answer to this vital question is contained in the memorandum drawn up after several weeks' discussions by a body of leading German financiers, economists, experts, and industrial magnates whom the German Government consulted before its representatives, Dr. Simons and his fellow delegates, left for the London Conference. Although submitted to allied statesmen in London the document in question was not handed to the press and has, therefore, except in Germany, not yet received the publicity it is entitled to.

Among those who signed it were Dr. Walter Rathenau, the head of the most important German electrical trust; Hugo Stinnes, ironmaster and coal owner; Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt of Krupp; Albert Voegler, one of Stinnes' associates; Professor Bonn, one of Germany's best-known economists; Dr. Carl Melchior, the well-known Hamburg banker; Dr. William Cuno, the managing director of the Hamburg-American Shipping Company, and Rudolf Havenstein, the head of the Reichsbank.

The compilers of the memorandum recall that the Paris resolutions imposed on Germany the following obligations:

Obligations Imposed

1. Within 42 years Germany is to pay 226,000,000,000 of gold marks, viz.:

	Gold marks yearly
1921-22	2,000,000,000
1923-25	2,000,000,000
1926-28	4,000,000,000
1929-31	4,000,000,000
1932-42	4,000,000,000

2. For 42 years Germany is to pay 12 per cent ad valorem of her exports in gold.

3. Germany is not to undertake any credit operation outside her own territory without the approval of the Reparation Committee.

4. In the case of nonfulfillment of the obligations stated under (1) and (2) the Reparation Committee reserves the right to attach the proceeds of German customs and to take such other measures as it may deem appropriate.

The experts and industrial leaders who signed the memorandum, having thus clearly stated the obligations which the Paris proposals, if accepted, would have thrust on Germany, proceeded to submit them to a very rigid examination. "An annuity of 6,000,000,000 of gold marks," they point out, "would impose upon the German population an annual charge per head of 100 gold marks or 1000 paper marks. According to the statement prepared by the allied experts the tax charges in Germany today amount to 599 paper marks per head, as against 390 paper marks per head in France. An annuity of 6,000,000,000 would increase these taxes to 1599 paper marks, even if no further charges were added. The Bureau of the League of Nations estimates the average income in Germany at about 8900 marks paper, as against about 12500 francs paper in France. An additional charge of 1000 marks paper would raise the proportion of charges in Germany to 41 per cent of the average income, as against 12.2 in France."

More Labor Necessary

"The Paris demands," state the experts in another section of the memorandum, "cannot be fulfilled unless the supply of human labor is increased to an extent which can only be realized in decades. Increased numbers of laborers again involve increased consumption. For the present, however, an alarming decline in efficiency as well as in numbers has taken place. The measure of work done by the underfed operatives has gone down. Barring insignificant exceptions the numerous foreign workmen formerly employed by Germany are no longer at her disposal owing to the change of political conditions of the neighboring countries and to the present economic conditions in Germany."

"Germany's industries have lost approximately half a million of such men. An extension of working hours therefore remains as a last resort. By international agreement the world's working day has been reduced to eight hours. In order to accomplish what is required of Germany the working hours of the German operative would have to be raised from eight to 14 hours daily. The introduction of such working conditions, which could not be carried out without the consent of the various international labor organizations, would constitute a dangerous step backward in civilization."

World's Central Workshop

"Should it be possible to produce 40,000,000,000 of German goods annually and to dump them on the market of the world, which would be necessary in order to comply with the Paris proposals, the result would be a complete change in the mercantile and industrial aspect of the world. Germany would become the central workshop of the world; although operating under depressing conditions and at famine wages, her central shop would stretch out its tentacles to all markets of the world, aided by the boundless passion and tenacity of a people fight-

ing for life and the whole force of its concentrated productive machinery. "The world market is smaller than is generally assumed. The combined export figures of all civilized nations do not amount to as much as 100,000,000,000 gold marks annually. In the past Germany supplied one-tenth of this total; henceforth she would be compelled to increase her share to 40 per cent. That increase could only be effected against the powerful opposition of all nations concerned and it would result in the general lowering in the prices of all goods, to an extent rendering production unprofitable in all other countries."

Control of Raw Materials

"Whatever the market position, Germany would be compelled to undersell her competitors; if she did not do so of her own accord, her currency would continue depreciating until the requisite quantity of goods is automatically forced out of the country and sold in the world's markets. Germany does not wish to disturb the markets of the world by dumping. But forced exports result in dumping and she is to be forced to export to an extent hitherto unknown."

"No human will power can avail to suppress such exports sustained by a depreciating currency. Both industrial countries and nations exporting raw materials would take a stand against such dumping. The latter would be in a position to thwart the whole plan by refusing to supply Germany with the necessary raw materials or by supplying them only on conditions abasing the existence of the German laborer. Germany's exports would have to consist principally of finished products; only in that shape could she furnish such concentrated values as are required by both its productive organization and the magnitude of the demands imposed upon her."

Figures Cannot Be Attained

"The market of finished goods, however, is more sensitive than any other market. The struggles going on there are the more violent because the chief nations are loaded down with debts and because they are desirous to transfer their internal indebtedness upon the world's markets. Even at this time there is a number of products going into the economic consumption of the world in which the German export is absolutely preponderating, so as to render any further increase of Germany's share altogether impossible without destroying all foreign competition."

"Cutlery, toys, ordinary chinaware, chemicals and dyes are among these products. The tendency to save is in evidence everywhere; it is accompanied by a diminished ability of absorption of products and increased efforts to export. If these universal efforts to export goods meet in every corner of the world the flood of German goods, now pouring seeking buyers, an embitterment in commercial intercourse must result surpassing all struggles of competition in the past. Thus the impossibility for Germany to attain export figures of 40,000,000,000 becomes evident; an impossibility, in the existing economic state of the world to make transfers of the magnitude required under the Paris proposals is a logical conclusion."

ARMY ESTIMATES FOR BRITAIN LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The British Government is living up to its promise to show a very much reduced estimate for expenditure during 1921-22 as compared with the financial year 1920-21. A statement of the army estimates for the year 1921-22 shows a net total of £106,515,000. This represents a net decrease over the previous year of £58,435,000. Of the total sum £28,500,000 are required for Mesopotamia and Palestine. A vote on account of £45,000,000 is now required which amount represents between four and five months' expenditure in the periods when disbursements will be heaviest.

In his memorandum accompanying the vote on account, Sir L. Worthington Evans, the new War Secretary, says that owing to the disturbed conditions recently prevailing in the Middle East, especially in Mesopotamia, it has not been possible to complete the detailed army estimates in time for presentation with the present vote, but it is hoped to circulate them immediately after Easter. When the Middle East department of the Colonial Office is constituted, estimates will be presented for that department, covering both civil and military charges in Mesopotamia and Palestine.

The £28,500,000 covers an average strength of 16,000 British and 41,000 Indian troops. The remainder of the estimate covers an average of 176,500 British and 18,500 Indian and Colonial troops. In 1914-15 the total was 175,000 British and 11,000 Indian and Colonial and the net estimate £27,845,000. The cash provision for next year, says the War Secretary, is thus equivalent at the present level of prices to the 1914 provision, notwithstanding the higher numbers to be maintained.

SOUTH AFRICAN SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The first general election of senators since the Union Parliament was constituted resulted in 25 Ministerialists, 13 Nationalists, and two Labor. There were eight members of the Upper House selected for each of the four provinces by members of the Assembly and the provincial councils sitting together as one electoral body in each province. Taking only elected senators, the party position is as follows: 17 South African Party, 13 Nationalists, 2 Labor. Adding the eight members nominated by the ministry, the government commands an adequate working majority in the Upper House.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN PACIFIC DEFENSE

New Zealand's Premier to Attend Next Imperial Conference in London to Discuss the Protection of British Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, did not intend to be present at the Imperial Conference in London in June of this year, and he had arranged that the Dominion should be represented by his Attorney-General, Sir Francis Bell and the Dominion's High Commissioner, Sir James Allen. But a request for the Prime Minister's personal attendance came from Mr. Lloyd George, who emphasized the importance of the business that had to be undertaken, and Mr. Massey then directed that the New Zealand Parliament meet in order that he might consult members and secure the voting of supply for the five or six months that would elapse before he got back to New Zealand. The consultation will be a formality, since the assent of the Legislature to his visit to London is already assured. The little Labor group in the House of Representatives is going to protest, but probably it will stand alone.

The matters that are to be discussed by the Imperial Conference include the defense of British interests in the Pacific, the relations of the British Commonwealth with the United States and the future form of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The British Government wishes to know what Australia, New Zealand and Canada are prepared to do in regard to defense preparations in the Pacific, and the dominion statesmen, it is safe to guess, will not find the question easy to answer.

Strong Navy Required

The dominions are agreed that a strong naval force ought to represent the British Commonwealth in the Pacific. They admit that Great Britain cannot be expected to bear all the burden of providing and maintaining this force. But they hesitate to commit themselves at the present juncture to very heavy naval expenditure.

New Zealand, at any rate, would be very glad indeed to learn that Britain and the United States, and perhaps Japan also, had been able to accept some arrangement for the limitation of naval armaments. Failing such an arrangement, the British Commonwealth's preparations for the next war must be adequate, and Mr. Massey, if the issue has to be faced immediately, will be ready to listen to the advice of the experts as to what New Zealand's share ought to be. If the experts stand on Admiral Jellicoe's recommendations of two years ago, this Dominion must be prepared to find rather more than \$1,600,000 a year, or, roughly, £1 per head of population, toward the cost of a Pacific fleet. Mr. Massey certainly will desire to defer the charge until the finances of New Zealand have recovered from the shocks of the war.

The future of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is a matter that concerns New Zealand intimately. It has been reported here that the Japanese Government wishes the British dominions to withdraw their restrictions on the immigration of Japanese and to accept a "gentlemen's agreement" on the lines of the arrangement made by Japan with the United States. The New Zealand Government has forestalled this request by adopting a permit system for the control of immigration.

Permits Required

All foreigners wishing to enter New Zealand as residents, and particularly all Asiatics, are required to apply by post for permits and obtain the documents before they begin the voyage to the Dominion. This arrangement gives absolute control of immigration without introducing racial distinctions, and the New Zealand Government has no desire to alter the arrangement. The value of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was felt here during the war, when Japanese warships helped to provide the escorts for New Zealand troops on their way to Europe and to check the operations of German raiders on the trade routes. But it would be incorrect to say that New Zealand's attitude toward Japan is at all cordial. The people of the Dominion respect the Japanese and are glad to extend the fullest courtesy to their official representatives. But they regard Japan as an alien land and a possible enemy.

New Zealand's attitude toward the United States, on the other hand, is one of confident friendliness, and in this Mr. Massey is bound to approach any discussion of the question of Anglo-American relations. That is not to say that New Zealand, as a state of the British Commonwealth, has the least wish to lean upon the United States or to seek any favor at the hands of American statesmen. If Britain and America cannot make an arrangement as to armaments, then the Dominion certainly will wish to see British strength maintained. But New Zealanders visiting the United States, and Americans coming to New Zealand, find themselves far too closely connected by language, outlook, sentiment and institution to feel that they are in a foreign country.

MILITARY SCHOOL PRAISED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The Governor-General has informed General Geybert and Commander Catroux that when he visited the military school of the Syrian Legion at Damascus recently he was well satisfied with the order and discipline which reign there.

The Store is closed daily at 5 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

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For Monday

Women's Imported Short-length Glacé Gloves

in white, black, tan, white stitched with black, and black stitched with white

at \$1.10 per pair

representing, at this price, phenomenal value (First Floor)

Special Values for Monday

A New Selection of Women's Cape-wraps and Coats

of the most fashionable types and materials (especially featuring the ultra-smart Canton crepe), will be

exceptionally priced at \$85.00

In this Sale are Cape-wraps of all-silk Canton crepe, trimmed with fringe; Coats of all-silk Canton crepe, trimmed with fur; and Cape-wraps of wool twill cord, trimmed with fringe.

All are silk-lined throughout (Third Floor)

A Special Purchase of 200 Women's Costume Blouses

in a number of smart and most attractive models, variously fashioned of Canton crepe, crepe de Chine and georgette, many of them hand-embroidered in silk or beads, or trimmed with real filet or Irish lace

offering remarkable value at \$15.50

War Revenue tax additional

The new colorful effects are well represented, as also are the leading suit shades.

(Second Floor)

Women's Finely Tailored Suits

in seven new Spring models (including coats featuring the modish thirty-five to forty-inch lengths); made of choice-quality wool tricotine, in navy or black

unusually low-priced at \$60.00

(Ready-to-wear Suits Dep't, Third Floor)

10,000 Yards of Georgette Imprimé (all-silk; 39-inches wide)

in a choice assortment of the new Spring designs and colors

at \$1.45 per yard

this being about one-half the usual price (First Floor)

One Hundred Imported Beaded Bags

(drawstring model), offering a choice of several extremely artistic designs and color schemes, will afford an unusual opportunity at the special price of

\$10.50

War Revenue tax additional

(First Floor, Madison Avenue section)

15,000 Yards of Imported Cotton Fabrics

comprising

embroidered voiles, novelty crepes, ratines and velours (all of the higher class), and presenting a great variety of charming designs and colors

extraordinarily low-priced at

\$1.95 per yard

Also a quantity of

Imported Printed Voiles

in a highly attractive assortment of pretty colors and novelty designs

very specially priced at

78c. per yard

(First Floor)

WHAT IS BRITAIN'S POLICY IN PERSIA?

British Protection Felt to Be Necessary to Safeguard Country From Russian Bolsheviks and From the Aggressive Afghans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—India is very considerably in the forefront of political affairs today and much that is happening there is of sufficient interest and import to force public attention to that part of the British Commonwealth and Britain's policy in general in the East. The care to preserve the Commonwealth in India develops interest in parts on the route there from home, and in those which are contiguous to its northern boundary, through which harm may come by aggression or permeation of disturbing propaganda. Britain's relations with and commitments in Persia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Palestine are thus brought into consideration from the point of view of safeguarding the Indian Empire as well as from that of Britain's duty to the peoples of those places.

Persia is a country which has had a glorious past but which in spite of all the theories of self-determination is at the present moment unable to stand alone. Her people are no longer virile and it Great Britain deserves her entirely she will undoubtedly fall a prey to the Russian Bolsheviks or the warlike and aggressive Afghan. Again the weakest spot in the British defense of India is the northwestern corner adjoining Persia, and if that country were overrun by the enemies of the British Empire it would not be long before India would have to repel aggression from that quarter. What, therefore, is to be Great Britain's policy as regards Persia? A few millions spent there annually would it appear, not only be a benefit in the cause of humanity to the Persians themselves, but also an insurance premium paid by Great Britain to avoid larger expenditure later on in repelling aggression.

National Feeling Lacking

Then one must consider Mesopotamia. Here is a case of a country freed by Great Britain from the domination of a foe, a country as yet without national feeling, though more capable of developing it in a short space of time than India because its people are mostly of the same religion and stock. This country on the flank of Persia, and in a sense of Egypt, whose value to the British Empire it will be referred to later, is liable to be overrun by Russian Bolsheviks, its former tyrants the Turks, or to be exploited by a European power more self-seeking than Great Britain, and it is probable that, like India, it may soon be in a position to debit the cost of the British administrative and military services to its own revenue.

What is to be done then about Mesopotamia? Is it not the duty of Great Britain to develop the national feeling of the people and encourage them to stand alone, by giving the country its effective support of troops and administrative services, at the same time also regarding any money spent thereon as necessary to bring in, in due course, its dividends, bonus and return in full? This point of view should surely be considered, at any rate before one leaps from the maintenance there of a huge army, to the complete evacuation of the country, or even to withdrawal to the Basra vilayet.

Position in Palestine Novel

Egypt needs less consideration than the other portions of the Eastern Empire. National feeling has been developed there and is being fostered, and the old policy holds good that this country is the key to India, containing as it does, the Suez Canal. The people, in spite of recent seditious upheavals, as a result of the war and the advance of education, are happy under British protection, and in any case it would not be fair to the millions in India to lessen Great Britain's effective control over Egypt.

The position as regards Palestine is novel. By a decision of the League of Nations, Great Britain has received an administrative mandate after freeing the country from the tyranny of the Turks. It is a contrast to Mesopotamia because unlike that country its people appear little likely to develop national feeling and therewith the power to stand alone with internal peace. The deliberations of the League of Nations have complicated the question of Palestine rather than solved it, by making it a national home for Jews in the midst of Muhammadans and Christians. It is a country also on the flanks of both Mesopotamia and Egypt, though it is certainly divided from the former by a desert to traverse which readily a railroad would have to be built. Britain's duty here is clearly to do her best to mold these discordant elements into harmony, as without effective control they will fly at one another's throats.

Danger of False Economy

There is also another side to consider, namely, the question of danger to Egypt through Palestine. A Palestine unprotected and not self-protective is at the mercy of any powerful aggressor, and here again the Eastern Empire is threatened. A lesson to be learnt from European history is here, too, namely from the dreams of Napoleon for an empire in the East—Egypt for choice. Mr. Leygues has quite recently openly stated his views that France as a European power needs a real base at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and the French actions in Syria show that they realize that there are profitable resources to be tapped in both Palestine and Mesopotamia, and that they are determined to found an eastern empire. There would seem to be great danger at present of Great Britain being

led into false economy in the East, forgetting her duty to the people of the Empire and obscuring the practical effects of her policy on those dependent on British rule by the present leanings toward self-determination for all peoples.

USING TANKS FOR UNLOADING SHIPS

By Combining Tank With Plow and Brush in Hold, 8000 Tons Per Hour Can Be Unloaded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

MANCHESTER, England—Convinced that the future lies more and more with the method of discharging grain, coal and ore ships which employ continuous suction, and less and less with the bucket and grab method, C. P. Kinimonth, B. Sc. Tech., has applied himself to the task of improving the existing unloading methods, and the result is an invention, or, more correctly, two inventions, which, given sufficient plant, will unload ships at the rate of 8000 tons an hour.

Explaining his invention—which has already attracted the attention of the Ministry of Transport—to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Kinimonth said: "The problem I had to solve was how to eliminate the men whose presence and labor is necessary in the hold of every grain, coal and ore ship which is unloaded by mechanical means, and at the same time to increase the discharging capacity. At present, when a ship is discharging either grain, coal or ore, whether by pneumatic suction or buckets, it is absolutely necessary that the nozzle or bucket should have sufficient depth of cargo to dip into in order to work up to the fullest capacity. For this purpose men armed with shovels are required to keep the grain, coal or ore well banked up while unloading is in progress.

Tank in Hold

"With the pneumatic method we are limited to a discharging capacity of 100 tons per hour, and this only with the aid of from four to five men. Our limitation is caused by the fact that any pipe above eight inches in diameter is impracticable, owing to the difficulty of handling it when it has to be bent under the decks.

"My invention consists of a tank, a plow and a brush," proceeded Mr. Kinimonth, "the tank has the caterpillar mode of locomotion, and it is steered in exactly the same way as the famous tanks of the British Army. As it moves along from side to side of the hold, it drags behind it a plow which throws the grain well over the pipe nozzle, while behind the plow again is a revolving circular brush which brushes up the odd grains that are left by the plow. The tank is electrically driven, and is capable of carrying a pipe 30 inches in diameter. This is the present discharging capacity quadrupled and manual labor eliminated. It would be possible, given sufficient plant, to unload the ship at the rate of 8000 tons an hour. But this I don't think will be attempted, because I doubt whether any firm will go to the expense of erecting a plant on such a scale. Also it is reasonable to suppose that everybody, excepting perhaps the ship's company, will be thoroughly satisfied if a ship can be discharged in a day. With two pipes, each having discharging capacity of from 400 to 600 tons, a cargo of 10,000 tons could be unloaded in 10 hours.

Discharging Coal

"For coal discharging purposes," continued the inventor, "the tank is fitted with a picking and breaking appliance, so that as the tank encounters pieces too large for the nozzle it picks them out and throws them into the breaker which reduces them to a size small enough to pass through a 18-inch pipe. This invention has interested the directors of the world's largest gas works, which, situated on the banks of the Thames, discharges 1,750,000 tons of coal a year."

Turning to the invention dealing with the discharge of iron ore, Mr. Kinimonth said, "This is not quite so easy to explain from a newspaper reader's point of view, but briefly it is much the same as the bucket elevator used for grain and is an improvement upon the grab for handling and discharging iron ore from ships. Buckets are attached to an endless chain, passing up and down an elevator which is carried by a balance arm in the ordinary way, and which is capable of being revolved by power about its own vertical axis, and the bottom of it is capable of being canted up at an angle, hydraulically or otherwise, in this way any part of an ordinary hold can be reached, through an ordinary and comparatively small hatchway. The buckets are so designed that at the bottom of the elevator where they dig, they are given a motion closely resembling the combined digging and scraping action of the grab bucket, while the elevator automatically reduces speed and increases power when it encounters big lumps closely embedded in the mass."

OFFERS FOR YEAR'S GRAPE CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN DIEGO, California—Grape growers in San Diego County and other parts of southern California are receiving tentative price overtures from buyers for the season's crop. These indicate a somewhat lower level than last year, but still high enough to insure a substantial return.

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GRAND LODGE AND MASONIC CONGRESS

English Masons Refuse Invitation to Participate, Being Desirous of Avoiding Politics, Whether National or International

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—Two important matters have just come up for discussion at the United Grand Lodge of England. A formal invitation had been received for that body to be represented at the International Congress of Freemasons of lodges of all countries, the invitation being sent through the Grand Orient of the Netherlands, with which body English Freemasonry is in communion. It was found impossible for the invitation to be accepted, and the reason for the refusal is best given in the words of the pro grand master, Lord Amthill, who penned the reply. There he said:

"The United Grand Lodge of England will be unable to send representatives on the occasion. It never participates in a Masonic gathering in which are treated as an open question what it always has held to be 'ancient and essential landmarks' of the craft, these being an express belief in the Great Architect of the Universe, and an obligatory recognition of the Volume of the Sacred Law. Its refusal to remain in fraternal association with such sovereign jurisdictions as have repudiated or made light of those landmarks has long been upon record, and its resolve in this regard remains unshaken."

"In view of the fraternal association which has long been maintained between the Grand Orient of the Netherlands and the United Grand Lodge of England, I wish to add that the experience of the past seven years, and the deepened feeling of reverential awe for all that is essential in the ancient landmarks, observable on all hands among our brethren as a direct consequence of the war, strengthen the belief that English Freemasonry will in no way depart from the position which it has always held and frequently defined."

Away from Politics

"A further consequence of certain happenings in the war is to make more firm our resolve to keep, as far as in us lies, Freemasonry strictly away from participation in politics, either national or international. Each initiate into our lodges has it impressed upon him that he must refrain from every question of political or religious discussion in lodge. Grand Lodge has forborne never. Other grand lodges take a different view; but that of England would not consider any proposal to make our immemorial practice in this respect conform to theirs."

The other matter is what is known as the "woman" question. A petition was received from the Honorable Fraternity of Antient Masonry, bearing four signatures, two of ladies, asking that recognition be given to their organization. In this petition it was stated that the body in question "modeled its constitution and ritual upon those of the United Grand Lodge of England, departing from them only in the one matter of the admission of women." It was also said that "the number of women who are given possession of the genuine Masonic secrets is daily increasing," but, it was added, "the illegitimacy, masonically speaking, of the bodies communicating these secrets is not denied," and, because of this, the protection of the United Grand Lodge of England was sought.

Women and Freemasons

In his reply, the grand secretary said: "No woman can be a Freemason according to the original plan of Freemasonry to which English Freemasons have from time immemorial adhered. Every brother among them is pledged, while respecting genuine and true brethren wherever they are to be met, to discountenance all dissenters from that original plan, and to admit that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovation in the body of Masonry. In these conditions, it is impossible for the board of general purposes to recommend to Grand Lodge the prayer of the petition; and it will continue to exercise its disciplinary powers toward any member working under the English jurisdiction who violates his obligation by being present at or assisting in assemblies professing to be Masonic which are attended by women."

The report just issued by the special committee of Grand Lodge upon the peace memorial is really the

first tangible report with which members of the craft have been favored. It states that one-fourth of the minimum sum required, or £250,000 of the £1,000,000, has been promised or guaranteed, and of this, no less a sum than £120,000 comes from London alone. The response from brethren overseas has been marked and generous and in the provinces the work is being steadily developed, though of necessity somewhat hindered at the outset by the fact that certain provinces already were pledged to the support of either local memorials or a nearly approaching festival of one of the Masonic institutions. The special committee offers the assurance that the fund already gives such promise of success as to justify the hope that it will not be long before it enters on a practical development, on which Grand Lodge will be fully consulted before anything is undertaken.

The Epworth Lodge, No. 3789, which was consecrated four years since, for members of the various Methodist bodies, has a very creditable record in respect to the support it gives to the Masonic institutions. In the second year of its history it sent up its master, the Rev. J. Alfred Sharp (president-designate of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference) with £645 and 53 stewards to the festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. In the following year it provided its master, the Rev. Joseph Johnson (former president of the Metropolitan Federation of Free Churches) with a list of nearly £858 and 74 stewards for the festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls; and now in its fourth year it sent up its master with a list of £830 and 71 stewards to the festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. This makes an aggregate contribution from the members of the lodge in three years of £2333 to the three institutions, an achievement that has rarely been equaled in so young a lodge.

A SEPARATE IRISH POSTAL UNION URGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland—At a special conference of delegates of the Irish branches of the Union of Post Office Workers recently held in Dublin, the question of forming a separate Irish Union was discussed. A. C. Winyard (central council) who presided, said that the general committee in London would leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Irish branches, and the granting of such freedom of action was almost a unique incident in trade unionism, and was creating a precedent which, if followed universally, would bring about an era of peace and conciliation.

Mr. Bowen, general secretary, said that the Postmen's Federation, which originally numbered the majority of Irish postal workers as members, had undertaken to grant Irish members full opportunity of stating their views, and the Union of Postal Workers was loyal to that policy. There were organizations, he said, which aimed at separation without considering the result. The union had obtained substantial benefits as regards classification and wages for its members, and was always ready to do its best for Irish workers. Even if they decided to make a separation, the union would still be prepared to give its support, if desired, and was willing to start the Irish members in any separate movement they decided upon.

Mr. Dowling (Montrath) moved a resolution of confidence in the union which was, he said, the only organization, both as regards wages and the redressing of grievances, which could improve conditions of employment. When self-government was established and the postal services controlled from Dublin, an Irish postal workers union could be formed. Eighteen branches, he said, supported this resolution. Irishmen were struggling for freedom and the motive was an inspiring one, but he believed the English workers had been misunderstood.

Mr. McGahan (Drogheda) in supporting the resolution, said that from a business point of view it would be madness to sever connections with the Union of Post Office Workers and Mr. Short, Belfast, expressed the opinion that they should wait until the postal services were under Irish Government control before breaking away. The resolution was then adopted. Reference was made, by Mr. Lincoln, the chief organizer, to the difficulties under which some of their members had to work in different parts of Ireland. Some, he said, had been killed in the course of their duty, others had been shot and held up by auxiliary forces, while some were in prison without trial. The general secretary replied that the union was doing all in its power to protect its members, and a resolution was passed demanding the immediate trial of men who had been arrested.

SWISS FARMERS DISLIKE REFORMS

Proposals of International Labor Office to Introduce 48-Hour Week Into Agriculture Opposed by the Swiss

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BERNE, Switzerland—Considerable interest is being taken in Switzerland in the International Labor Office, which has decided to commence the reform of agricultural labor conditions throughout the world, at the third international conference which will meet at Geneva next October. Among other things the agenda proposes the extension of the Washington conventions to agricultural labor as far as they concern the eight-hour day, the 48-hour week, unemployment, women's work and agricultural schools.

This program had scarcely been published before the Swiss agricultural organizations and press, the latter backed by a large section of the bourgeois political press, began to raise a strenuous campaign against it. More especially the "Swiss Peasants Union," whose secretary, Dr. Laur, is waging war upon what is styled the Labor Office's "encroachment." In an open letter to Albert Thomas, the director, Dr. Laur expressed surprise at the bureau's proposal and brought forward the following arguments against it.

Right Challenged

The agricultural aspect of the Labor problem had, as yet, been investigated so little that in many countries it was not even ripe for national legislation. As for international legislation, it appeared to be quite impossible in view of the great diversity of local conditions. Besides, neither the Peace Treaty nor the Covenant contained the slightest indication of the International Labor Office's right or duty to deal with agricultural labor. Close examination of Articles 387 to 427 of the Versailles Treaty, which provide for the creation of a permanent organization for regulating working conditions internationally, tends to prove that industrial labor alone was kept in view and that there had been no thought of agriculture.

The latter was not mentioned anywhere, while industrial work was expressly mentioned everywhere. Moreover, it was stipulated that every state is to be represented at the international conference by one employer and one employee only; as it is impossible for industrial delegates to represent the interests of agriculture to the office's originators would certainly have provided for the representation of agricultural employers and employees if there had been an intention to include agriculture in the office's aims and activities.

Industrial Conditions Only

Further, whereas it is expressly stated in the article treating of experts that women experts must be consulted whenever women's interests are at stake, agricultural experts are not mentioned. In respect of the government's representatives at the international conferences, Article 393 prescribes that two-thirds of their number must be delegated by the states of the greatest "industrial" importance; and in Article 405 "industrial" conditions alone are emphasized with regard to the requirements of climate and other times. If there had been a thought of agriculture, this pursuit would have

been expressly mentioned in all these articles, as well as in several sections of Article 437.

In view of these facts Dr. Laur declared it to be inconceivable how the Labor Office could arrogate the right to deal with agricultural labor. He expressed a "hope that the states concerned will raise emphatic protests against this attempt at violating the agreements entered into," and that the plan would be abandoned.

In his public reply, Mr. Thomas said that the Labor Office's action was based upon its duty, stipulated by the treaties, to try and "improve the conditions of labor everywhere"; and agriculture not being expressly excepted, it ought likewise to benefit by the reforms the League of Nations desires to create for the wage earners. Hence the office's executive council, after having dealt with the industrial operatives at Washington and with the mariners at Genoa, considered itself justified in placing agricultural labor reform on the agenda of the next international conference, not, however, without having provided for measures of precaution calculated to protect the big agricultural organizations from being coaxed into consenting to ill-advised or precipitated reforms.

Large Majority Required

The office's council declining to remove the subject from the published agenda, the Swiss peasantry, the argument went on, may find consolation in the fact that at the international conferences a two-thirds majority is required for the adoption of any motion or recommendation and that, besides, every country's legislature is free to ratify or reject it afterward. Lastly, it was not a question of the adoption of the Washington resolutions by the peasantry, but of their adaptation to the conditions and requirements of agriculture.

Instead of yielding, the Swiss Peasants Union applied to the Federal Council with the request that Switzerland should officially ask the Labor Office to remove the subject from the next conference's agenda. The government complied with this request, emphasizing what it considered the impossibility of regulating the problem internationally and by an international bureau, but at its recent meeting the Labor Office's council decided in the negative, i. e., agricultural labor reform is to be tackled.

In a recent announcement the Swiss Peasants Union laid stress on the impossibility to introduce the eight-hour day and 48-hour week into agriculture, to dispense with child labor and pay the high wages customary in manufacture, unless it was intended to put upon the shoulders of the consumers "burdens likely to starve mankind."

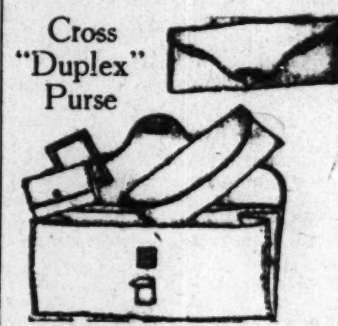
It is quite evident that the creators of the peace treaties, of the League of Nations, Covenant, and of the Labor Office, did not originally think of agricultural working conditions. Nevertheless, it is highly desirable that this should be made good by action on the part of the office, whose conditions being very unsatisfactory in many countries, Switzerland not excepted. In backing the office's resistance, the "Berne Tagwacht," a leading Socialist daily, says rightly: "If our rich peasants are stoutly opposed to the Labor Office's action, it is because they fear that their laborers might renew their attempts, begun shortly before the outbreak of the war, at organizing themselves, as doing so under semi-official protection would mean the end of the employers' present burden over them." For the rest, the Socialist press does not hope for the ratification, by the Swiss Legislature, of any radical measures in favor of agricultural labor. "The adv. of our big peasant owners about the matter proves their uneasy conscience."



Question of Taste

The French have an amiable little proverb which declares that "it is not necessary to eat the whole of an egg to know that it is bad."

The few articles shown below, then, are sufficient proof that we have many more as good.



Cross "Duplex" Purse, shown open and closed; one made of tan genuine pig-skin leather, silk lining; the other (which also inside) of tan watered silk. The outside flaps are arranged so that a charming effect is produced. Each purse may be carried separately if desired, as they are both arranged with pockets to hold mirror and puff case, and a strap handle at back. Size 8 inches long. . . . \$17.40

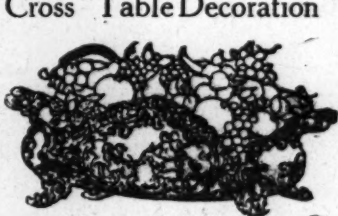
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SPANISH LEADER FEELING HIS WAY

Writer Traces Incidents at End of Mr. Dato's Career in Which Mr. la Cierva Was Seeking Working Basis With Datists

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—In the days of anxious speculation following upon the disappearance from the chieftainship of the official Conservative Party of Edward Dato, the significance of what had been happening in the week preceding that affair, in its bearing upon suggested conduct now, seemed to be very highly enhanced. Was the attempted conjunction between the Datists and the la Ciervists to collapse with the affair in the Plaza de la Independencia which removed one of the prime protagonists; or was it possible that the very removal of this highly intrepid and self-willed politician increased the chance of collaboration and gave it an impetus in a new and somewhat startling direction? This is to say, was a chance created of a new fusion among the Conservative forces under the leadership of John de la Cierva?

To the student of politics the situation, like others that have preceded it in recent times in Spain, where the drama of politics is played at a high intensity in these days, is full of interest. The position was peculiarly delicate before the incident; in another way it is hardly less so now. Can Datism, left without any strong leader of sufficient prestige, be so modified or adapted that it may be brought into a straight line with Ciervism and Maurism also adapted? On the face of it, considering party rivalries and jealousies it seems impossible; but if it cannot be done the whole of conservatism will founder and flop. So it has come to be understood that something of the kind must be attempted. It was sufficiently probable that the Left would now get along with their concentrations schemes with all possible haste and renewed hope and vigor.

A Mercurial Personage

The situation on the Conservative side was rather complicated by the existence of Mr. Maura and the doubts that were entertained by this great but mercurial personage. In latter days Anthony Maura, after a strenuous and exciting political career, has shown a distinct disposition toward retirement, partial or complete. His interventions in politics have been few, and a certain vague aloofness has characterized them. His general intention seemed to be to leave the Datists always in doubt about his attitude, and to tantalize them. The body of the Maurist party has, however, more and more definitely been receding from the Datists.

Anthony Maura himself, though openly friendly to Edward Dato, saw always in this man the more daring, resourceful and adaptable politician who had deprived him of his leadership of Spain, and every attempt at conjunction between the Maurists and the Datists was frustrated by the unwillingness of either chieftain to serve under the other. The Datists being the official Conservatives, or the Liberal Conservatives as they called themselves, had the whip hand, and the Maurists were never given a ministerial show except upon sufferance. Mr. Maura had become leader of the Conservative Party in 1907 and at that time Mr. Dato, having done the regular work of aspiring politicians as alcalde of Madrid, was elected president of the Congress. Then in 1913, with Maurism under a cloud, Mr. Dato became Premier and chief of what was then denominated as the Liberal Conservative Party, the remainder of the Conservative forces of the country, including their reactionary tendencies, remaining under the control of Mr. Maura and Mr. la Cierva.

Mr. la Cierva's Astuteness

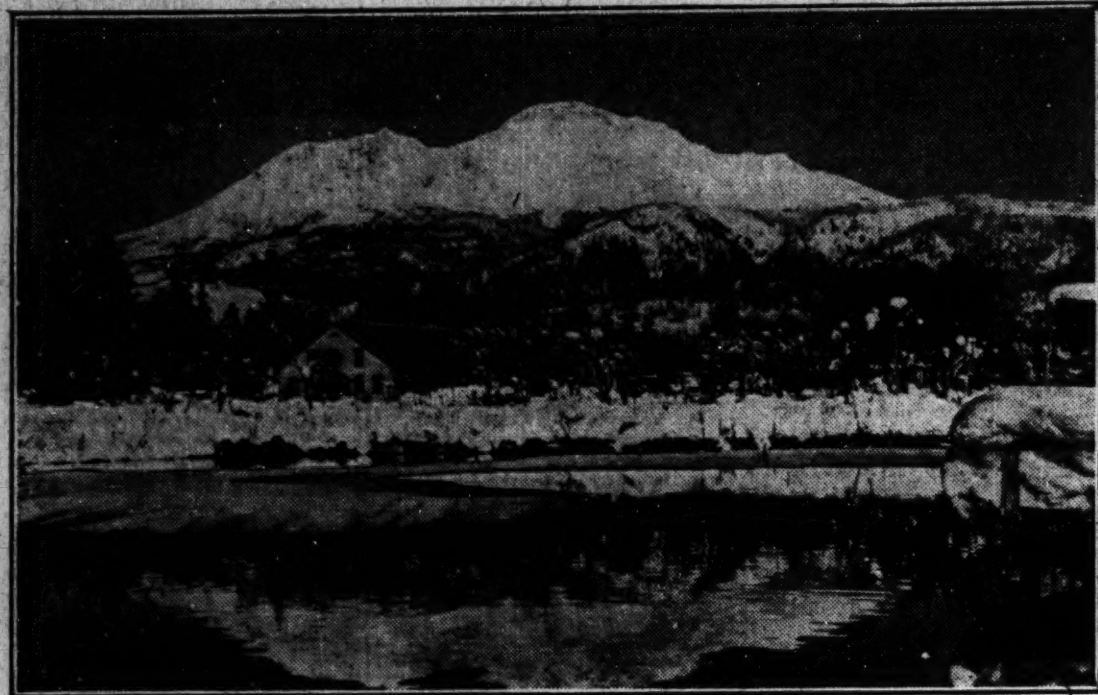
As has been made sufficiently clear in recent times, Mr. la Cierva, while remaining on the most intimate terms with Mr. Maura and cooperating on all possible occasions, was sufficiently astute to realize that not much more was to be done in Spain with the old-fashioned and absolute conservatism of the Maurist pattern. Hence he developed a new line of his own which was best described as popular conservatism, and the lines of which he first described in a long interview with the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. He was in a peculiar position of freedom for attack upon the Datist proposition to favor the railway companies with permission still further to increase their tariffs, assailing vigorously at the same time the great vested interests and the suspicious—and more than suspicious—association with them of the leading politicians of the time.

The vigorous and violent campaign that he instituted in this direction, and the shrewd but tactful handling of the intensely difficult economic and Labor problem that was on hand, declaring continually that every man by the fact of his birth became a factor of full consequence in the economic situation to which the fullest and most sympathetic consideration must be given, drew at last a certain reluctant approval from the wondering Left, with bitter memories of the famous Ramona Sanjurjo at Barcelona, when he used the extremities of force against the people under the aegis of his master, Mr. Maura, and again more recently in his handling of the postal servants' strike.

A Remarkable Speech

Then came a remarkable speech by Mr. la Cierva at a banquet in his honor by his friends and admirers. "I have always given my support," he said, "to the union of Conservative

elements, those that are socially and politically conservative. I have considered, and I still consider, the service of an ample and vigorous grouping of forces to be indispensable to the monarchy just as I have felt and still feel the continual exertion of those forces to be necessary for the solution of problems of the greatest importance, and I have never tried to form a party of my own. To that ideal I have sacrificed many things, including the noble and legitimate ambition which makes a powerful stimulant to public men, and I could not make a contradiction of myself by the creation of new parties and groups. Yet, in the course of many years, you have accompanied me with a self-denial and spirit of sacrifice that no words could exalt too much.



Mt. Shasta, California, in winter

Without any false modesty I make an examination of myself and I do not find in me those attractive qualities that are possessed by various political figures, so that I must attribute the grouping of our party to the suppression of a coincidence in political conduct, in the methods and in the ideals that always, without any vacillations, I have pursued in the course of my public life.

Mr. la Cierva Cheered

The friends of Mr. la Cierva cheered him loud and long upon this declaration, but some of them, who had thought deeply upon that new idea of progressive conservatism, and a new, great and strong party—headed by their chief—who might carry it along, began to wonder. Mr. la Cierva himself had said so recently that the days of the old parties, meaning the alternating parties, were gone. Perhaps he still meant this and thought of the new great Conservative grouping that was in his thoughts as the party that was to be set up. Yet this explanation was hardly suited to his words, especially in view of the tale of the local pressure that was in circulation.

Then the captain of the Ciervists went on to say that these are not times for disintegration but for congregation, and that the latter was useless when it had but artificial bases but was of great service when there was unity through ideals and common interests.

Blessing the Ciervists

On the following day "La Epoca," the Datist organ, put forth a leading article on this speech, meeting the Ciervists half way and blessing them. But there seemed something mysterious in this new attitude of John de la Cierva. What did he know that others did not? What could he be hoping for? What about those railway rates? In the corridors of the Cortes Mr. Dato and Mr. la Cierva were questioned as to whether it were true that the divisions in the Conservative family were about to be healed. They answered enigmatically in that manner of paradox which makes Spanish politics at once so exasperating and so fascinating that there were no divisions to heal!

The one great fact that emerged from it all, increasing the significance of the later situation, was that Mr. la Cierva was coming out, and was trying to find a working arrangement with the Datists.

MT. SHASTA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Like many other young city men, the call of the wild came to me. So I decided to walk from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, by way of wagon roads and trails, a distance of 1500 miles, leaving San Francisco without any money, taking no extra clothes and getting provisions at Indian reservations, mining and lumber camps and ranches. My great desire was to see Mt. Shasta, to go to the summit of Shasta, to see real wild Shasta dales.

Two days before I reached this mighty mountain I saw its snow-white head touching the clouds, more

carefully each time as he saw me after several days. I heard that this fellow each morning before breakfast strolled to Shasta Springs to get a drink of the famous Shasta water. Well, any man that will walk nine miles every morning to get a drink of water is worth getting acquainted with. He was well browned, with an honest look. After a few days of neutral sparring for an opening—I thought as I was only working for my board and not a guest, and eating in the kitchen with a dog and cat, I had no right to molest the guests of the tavern—it was as hard for me to keep away from this man as it was to keep away from Mt. Shasta. A few days later at noon I was sitting quietly at one end of the broad veranda when about 25 automobile tourists stopped to have lunch and rest a few

hours, to view and admire the great mountain with its constant snow and ever changing colors. One of the men walked over to me and said, "Do you see that man walking on the very rim of the top?" And behold, there was a man against the blue sky on the very summit moving about. "Think of it! A distance of 13 miles. In a little while the man disappeared."

I was very much interested in what is called and known as the "Mitten" near the summit. A large patch of snow that looks like a huge, perfect mitten. To my surprise one day when I was looking at it the man whom I wanted to know came straight to me. He said very quietly, "How do you do? How would you like to go with me to the top of Mt. Shasta?" I could not believe it, so said, "I'd be glad to go but I'm only working here for my board. He replied, "That makes no difference. You look all right." So I ran in like a wild man to tell the landlady the good news and ask her if I could go. She said, as I had talked about Mt. Shasta and seen nothing else but Mt. Shasta, I could go. So the man telephoned for a guide.

In a short time the guide appeared with two horses. I borrowed a pair of heavy boots. We packed our horses with food and blankets and started to walk. It was just 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The government has built a beautiful trail from Sisson to what is known as Horse Camp. This is simply the name of a certain spot where the horses are tied and one puts one's blankets on the ground for the night. Just at the top of the trail, about 11,000 feet above sea level, as we went along we saw and heard hundreds of California valley and mountain quail. Some of them ran right under our horses' feet.

As we were climbing higher and higher, passing deep cañons, through the beautiful flowers along the trail, the whir of humming birds greeted us on every side. The ringing, singing, heavenly harmony of a meadow lark or mocking bird, the spink-spink of a bob-link, the screech of a golden eagle, the silent buzzard soaring near our heads, the yellowish green moss on the big fir trees, a glistening stream, a little gurgling glacier stream, odors of evergreens, little fleecy, curly clouds passing by against a clear blue sky, meant to me that my dream was really true. The sun was setting and it was the biggest sun I ever had seen. First gold, then scarlet and then it changed to a wonderful purple. The sky, the trees, even our skin and clothes, turned purple too. Many times we turned to see what we had left behind. What were mountains in the valley below now looked like hills. Black Butte, Mt. Eddy and Castle Craig got smaller and smaller. At a distance of 95 miles I stood in clear view of Mt. Lassen, with its majestic lines and lava-colored heights. The moon was now shining as it never shone before. We watched it slide down behind Mt. Eddy. I saw the sun and moon set the same evening for the first time.

We started a camp fire and the smell of it and pitch was truly fine. On the ground we rolled our blankets around us. We slept or tried to sleep. We were a few hundred feet from the snow line. I was like a rabbit or an owl. I tried to sleep with one eye open and

keep the other on the snow. It didn't seem to work, so I got up and when my friend inquired where I was going I said, "To get you a snowball." Just then some big owls came near our red, crackling fire and seemed to say, "How do you do?"

Flowers and Bees
We were on our way to the summit by 1 o'clock a.m., leaving the horses at the snow line. I sat down and picked a flower with my right hand and made a snow ball with the other. At the snow line are about 25 varieties of beautiful flowers. By daylight we had gone over 1000 feet higher. What a sight in the valley below! The little village of Sisson was still in darkness, the electric lights were burning and it was night there. After about half an hour or so the darkness had gone but no one knows where. In about an hour more the sun shone on the valley below. First we saw houses appear, then after a half hour more we saw a few men walking. Horses, cows began to move about, birds were singing, sweet-scented breezes blowing. Now everything was light and happy in the valley. Every now and then a mile or so above us a large rock would break loose and spin through the air with a hissing sound and hit a mile below us in the forest. These rocks when going through space look as round as a cannonball and are stated by experts to be traveling about 200 miles an hour. There are many large trees near the snow line, several feet in diameter, that the tremendous force of these rocks has broken and torn. Many of these trees are cut by the roots.

When we struck the wonderful glaciers and many hidden streams that could be heard below our very feet but not seen we found the most beautiful ice I have ever seen. Some over two feet thick and as long as 80 feet. We looked down crevices 500 and 600 feet deep with the most wonderful sparkling colors of blue, green, purple and lavender, glittering like so many huge diamonds. One would forget all else he had ever seen. We crossed great spaces of snow, ice, rocks, shale and black, red and lava-colored cinders. One of the interesting sights was at least a half mile of ice formations, like large vases, about three feet in height, turned upside down. They looked like miniature church steeples. It was very difficult to walk through these. As we approached the summit at about 11 a.m. the sun was very hot. We were in our shirt-sleeves. Within about three hundred feet of the summit is a small sulphur spring that spits forth a very hot steam and sulphur odor. We rested here before making the final 300 feet. Here we started to notice millions of bees. They are a little larger than the common honey bee. The coloring and markings are about the same as the yellow jacket, light yellow, black cross bars on back. They did not seem to sting. Many sat on my face and hands. I struck at several of them to see if they had a stinger, but it may be that they didn't have it with them that day. What they live on I don't know because there is no vegetation or anything eatable, but saw and rock above the 11,000-foot mark, and these fellows were happy above the clouds nearly 15,000 feet above the sea.

On the very summit there is a small tin box placed by the government. In this little box is a small book and everyone reaching this point who finds the box signs his name and some little saying in the book. I found the little box and the only thing I could write was, "I thank God for this glorious sight." My friend told me he had climbed most all the world's most famous mountains, the Matterhorn, the Himalayas, the Andes, peaks of Japan, West Indies, Canadian Rockies, Selkirk and dozens of others, but that none was more beautiful than Mt. Shasta or the view from its summit. We were about 2000 feet above Little Shastine, which is the lower peak. In the top of this old crater one can see two beautiful blue lakes that are always frozen over. I am told there are three lakes. We could only see two.

In going down it only took me 35 minutes to reach the timber line, sliding on my back, yet it took about 10 hours to go up. The climb seemed hard, but the sight was more than worth it. One could see more than 300 miles in one direction. I wish I could tell you what I really saw. Miles of silver streams and lakes that twinkled like shimmering, shining stars. We were in heaven. It will live in my memory forever and I long to see it all again.

ALLIES PREPARING REPARATION BILL

Reparations Commission Getting Ready to Present to Germany the Total Amount Due by It to the Allied Powers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—An explanation is probably necessary with regard to the extraordinary discrepancy that has appeared in the calculations of the Germans and in the calculations of the Commission of Reparations concerning the sums already paid under the Treaty. There are 20,000,000,000 due for payment in money or in kind before May 1. The Germans say they have paid the full amount. The Commission of Reparations says that only 8,000,000,000 have been paid.

The difference is enormous and can hardly be accounted for merely by a difference of valuation. There must be fundamental misunderstandings. Now, it is obvious that in face of such a discrepancy developments involving grave questions of policy are almost inevitable. The Germans protest against paying again and the Commission of Reparations demands that the Treaty shall be respected. It was inevitable that discussion of a serious character should take place. The Commission of Reparations had to make an appeal to the allied powers, while Germany demanded that a committee of experts should arbitrate upon the matter.

Restoration of Industries

It is necessary, therefore, to recall at the beginning Article 235, the terms of which read: "In order to enable the allied and associated powers to proceed at once to the restoration of their industrial and economic life pending the full determination of their claims" (this introductory clause is regarded especially by the French as the key clause, the commanding phrase of the article) "Germany shall pay in such installments and in such manner as the Reparations Commission may fix during 1919, 1920, and the first four months of 1921, the equivalent of 20,000,000,000 gold marks."

"Out of this sum the expenses of the armistice of occupation subsequent to the armistice of November 11, 1918, shall first be met and such supplies of food and raw materials as may be judged to be essential to enable Germany to meet her obligations to reparation may also with the approval of the governments be paid for out of the above sum. The balance shall be reckoned toward liquidation of the amounts due for reparation."

Now, according to an annex, Germany is also obliged to issue 20,000,000,000 marks gold bearer bonds payable not later than May 1 without interest. There shall be specially applied toward the amortization of these bonds the payments which Germany is pledged to make in conformity with Article 235 after deduction of the sums used for reimbursement of expenses of the armies of occupation and for payment of foodstuffs and raw materials. Such bonds as have not been redeemed by May 1 shall be exchanged for new bonds bearing interest.

Condition of Bond Issue

Now it is easily possible to create confusion respecting these two distinct obligations. The French hold that the obligation under the article is absolute. Any default cannot be covered by the issue of the new bonds spoken of in the annex. The new bonds will only be issued on the expenses and supplies which must necessarily be deducted from the payment which goes toward the amortization of the bonds.

Germany declares that she has actually delivered to the value of 18,450,000,000 marks and 2,740,000,000 marks in sums expended on foodstuffs and raw materials—a total of 21,190,000,000. The Germans interpret the text of the article as including everything which Germany has with good or bad grace actually handed over to the Allies, including simple restitution. The Allies interpret the text as indicating only sums which are actually realizable, and exclude restituted articles. There are amazing discrepancies in the accounts of the two parties. With regard to the Sarra mines, the Germans count 1,000,000,000 gold marks and the Allies less than 500,000,000. The Allies base their calculations on the coal extracted, the Germans on the mining concession, the potential yield.

The Germans pretend that they have delivered 150,000 wagons, while the French say that only 100,000 have been received under this head. The rest are a simple restitution of French and Belgian property. Then, with respect to coal, Germany invariably takes the highest price. Now, according to the quality and the method of transport, a difference as high as 250 francs a ton can thus result.

Differences in Valuation

The Germans value at nearly 2,000,000,000 marks the material of war abandoned by them at the armistice. The Allies estimate this material at 300,000,000 marks. Obviously it is difficult to establish the truth about material abandoned without possibility of inventory. The Germans count the ships surrendered as worth 3300 marks the ton; the Allies reckon at 1120 marks. As there are over 2,000,000 tons the difference is considerable. In the same way cows are counted at 5000 and 3000 marks respectively. The Allies have taken the actual price at which the cattle were sold.

A representative of the Commission of Reparations, asked if the Allies would be ready to declare the total debt of the Germans on May 1, replied in the affirmative. Nevertheless there had been much difficulty. The figures were very complicated and arrived late. France handed in her bill in February. Portugal and Greece had only just completed their claims.

Moreover the Supreme Council had in the various conferences appeared to ignore the existence of the commission and made arrangements that were outside the Treaty. The commission, in consequence of this policy, which appeared to have no use for it, was often left without the necessary elements of judgment. Often it was impossible to obtain certain figures because the governments have reckoned on making other arrangements in which the estimate of the real total of losses would be useless. Now that the commission appears to be recognized again and is expected to prepare this account, it is setting to work to do so and will be prepared to present the bill on May 1.

MEMORIAL FUNDS FOR SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—A sum of £30,200 has been raised by the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland and handed over to the authorities of Glasgow University, for the purpose of instituting two James Watt chairs of heat engines and electrical engineering. There are at present two lectureships on these subjects, James Watt, it was stated at a meeting of the university court, was one of the great men of all time, and the fund had been raised as a recognition of the great debt which Clydeside engineers and shipbuilders owed to him, to the old university, and to education.

The Lord Rector, Mr. Bonar Law, who presided, said it was specially interesting to see what he believed to be a much closer touch beginning to exist between the universities and the commercial and engineering world outside. Glasgow had always been proud of its university and of the industrial and mercantile achievements of those who made the city what it was.

It was also intimated that the residue of the estate of Robert Wylie had been left to the university for the further endowment and equipment of the regius chair of engineering and of engineering teaching in the university, and of the James Watt engineering laboratories in recognition of the benefits conferred on mankind by the labors of James Watt.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

IMPORTANT MOVES
IN ECONOMIC WORLD

More Commodity Prices Are Reduced, President Harding Speaks, and Boston Reserve Bank Cuts Discount Rates

Several steps recorded during the past week have important bearing in the progress toward more normal economic conditions. The long-awaited reduction in prices announced by the United States Steel Corporation has been followed by a cut of 10 per cent by the International Harvester Company in products in which steel is the principal raw material. There are varying opinions about the effect of the steel price reduction on the market generally. But since the demands of the times appear to be a recession from the high-price period it is believed that such action will have a helpful effect. Building of homes and other construction work unquestionably has been held up by high prices of both wages and materials. With the lowering of both these factors building work has increased, even though it has much left to accomplish.

While the situation in England in regard to the miners is still unsettled another significant step has been taken in the labor world in the United States during the past week for the national agreement defining the working conditions for the employees on the American railroads has been ordered abrogated by the United States Railroad Labor Board. Of course this does not completely settle the whole matter but the employers regard it as a favorable decision from their standpoint.

President Harding's message has given the business and financial world a better idea of just what may be expected of the Administration and contributes to the general settling process that is going on.

Lowering Discount Rate

Easing of money has been expected for some time, but it has been slow in materializing. Consequently the announcement of a reduction from 7 to 6 per cent on discount rates by the Boston Federal Reserve Bank is of particular interest.

The new rate, effective yesterday, reduces its discount rate on commercial and industrial and all other unsecured paper from 7 per cent to 6 per cent. At the same time the discount rate on notes secured by United States certificates of indebtedness will be changed from 5½ per cent to 6 per cent. All of the published discount rates of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank will be uniform at 6 per cent.

By this change on the part of the Boston reserve bank, seven of the federal reserve banks now have a 6 per cent rate on commercial paper, five others, New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Minneapolis and Dallas, having a 7 per cent rate. Four of the reserve banks, Boston, Cleveland, Richmond and San Francisco, now have a flat 6 per cent rate for all discounts.

The Boston News Bureau says in regard to the lowering of rates: "The Boston bank, in its adoption of a flat 6 per cent rate, has followed one of two theories generally held by students of the reserve system. Its representing ideal objectives in administration of that system. From the other theory it has apparently departed a little further than before—though it remains to be seen if time and the course of general money rates will not lessen that seeming divergence."

The line of procedure achieved by reducing the commercial paper rate from 7 per cent to 6 per cent and by raising the Treasury certificate rate from 5½ per cent to 6 per cent is the eminently desirable one of uniformity.

Margin of "Penalty"

As applying to Treasury certificates, moreover, the interest rates on which are now 5½ per cent for six months and 5 per cent for a year, there is attained the desideratum as laid down in banking theory of a discount rate above rather than below or equal to return on the vehicle of discount itself. The new 6 per cent rate will establish a moderate margin of "penalty" in use for redemption.

As regards commercial, industrial and other unsecured paper there is an apparent reversal as regards this latter theory, in the reduction from 7 per cent to 6 per cent. It remains to be seen, however, how long this equation will persist in view of the almost universal expectation that, as the processes of "deflation" continue and member bank loans work into a more nearly normal relation to deposits, the general range of interest rates over bank counters will work downward from the rigid rut in which they have held for months past.

Moreover, the significance of reserve discount rates as affecting the great bulk of member banks' credit transactions is easily exaggerated. Of the total of the latter, even at the relatively large figures of borrowing from reserve bank in the past year or two, probably not much over 15 per cent at most has represented discounts with the central institutions. Between 80 per cent and 90 per cent did not involve rediscount at all. It is in the relation of the latter to the supply of loanable capital that the rectification of the money position is yet to occur, and a lower price to come on money as well as other things.

The Boston reserve bank, with a reserve ratio now of nearly 68 per cent, is in comfortable position to make the stated revision of rates. Likewise the member banks in this district have brought down their borrowings from \$178,000,000 at beginning of the year to \$123,000,000.

SWEDISH SHIPPING
STILL CARRIES ON

Business Generally Slack but Owing to Previous Arrangements Lines Able to Continue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—That Sweden is at all able to carry on any shipping during the present desperate condition is attributed to the fact that the Swedish route or lines traffic had been satisfactorily arranged before the war. Even before the war the regular lines traffic began to prove troublesome for the tramp trade, and the last few years have further enhanced this state of affairs. Countries without a well-developed regular lines traffic feel the present depression acutely. The companies with fixed lines of course also suffer from the wretched market; still they carry on, although they have to put up with small and mixed cargoes.

It is no doubt a unique experience in the annals of shipping that tramp boats have to go all the way from La Plata and Santos to Europe simply to be laid up. Under these circumstances there is no prospect of speedy recovery, people are recommended not to repair old, out-of-date boats, but rather scrap them or transform them into lighters.

HEAVY GAINS MADE
IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Practically every stock went up yesterday, the railroad labor board decision abrogating national agreements, favorable industrial advices from abroad and prospects of easier money rates resulting in gains of 2 to 6 points. The highest prices of the day were made by oil, rails and steels in the last hour, realizing sales-making little or no impression. Mexican Petroleum, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Royal Dutch of New York and American Wool made notable gains. Call money was firm at 7 per cent. Sales totaled 701,800 shares.

The market closed strong, slightly below high: Steel 81½, up 2; Mexican Petroleum 12½, up 5; Northern Pacific 73½, up 4; Studebaker 77½, up 2½; Southern Railway 74½, up 2½.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Even after The Christian Science Monitor printed, several weeks ago, the fact that the Ford Motor Company had ridden out any rumored financial storm, reports continued about borrowings, although the stories grew less emphatic. Now comes the announcement from a banker that instead of being in the market for money, Mr. Ford had liquidated loans aggregating \$24,500,000. One institution said he paid off his loans two weeks prior to the maturity date, April 18. Ever since production was resumed early in February he has enjoyed an excellent business, and it is understood that the company has never been in a better position than it is today.

March gold output of Witwatersrand outside districts was 671,123 ounces, compared with 553,137 ounces for February, an increase of 112,986 ounces. The January output was 651,593 ounces.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	April	April
	15	8
U. S. Lib 3½s.....	90.04	90.14
U. S. Lib 4s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 1st 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 2d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 3d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 4d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 5d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 6d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 7d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 8d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 9d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 10d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 11d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 12d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 13d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 14d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 15d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 16d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 17d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 18d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 19d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 20d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 21d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 22d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 23d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 24d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 25d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 26d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 27d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 28d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 29d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60
U. S. Lib 30d 4½s.....	87.50	87.60

PRESSED STEEL CAR CAPITAL

NEW YORK, New York.—Stockholders of the Pressed Steel Car Company have approved the recapitalization plan providing for the conversion of preferred stock and a 20 per cent stock dividend on the common stock. The company has filed at Trenton, New Jersey, a certificate of increase in capital. The plan calls for increasing the authorized common stock from \$12,500,000 to \$50,000,000, the exchange of the present \$12,500,000 preferred stock for common stock, share for share, and the declaration of a 20 per cent stock dividend on the common stock.

If all the preferred stockholders convert their shares into common in time to participate in the stock dividend, the total outstanding capital of the company after the payment of the stock dividend would be \$30,000,000 and there would remain in the treasury \$20,000,000 of common stock.

COTTON GROWING IN
THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Chairman of the Spinners' and Doublers Association Reviews Progress and Discusses Raw Material Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. J. W. McConnell, chairman of the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association, recently read a paper on "Cotton Growing within the Empire," before a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute. Dealing first with the manufacture of cotton, the speaker said that though many countries have developed gradually their own manufacture, Great Britain still holds the lead, and the industry is still increasing. In the 30 years before the war her spindles had increased by 15,700,000, as compared with an increase of 15,500,000 in the United States of America and of 15,200,000 in all Europe.

Great Britain's preeminence in the matter of manufacturing for export is very marked. Probably three-fourths of what she spins goes abroad. Out of 241,000,000, which was the total of British exports of manufactures of all kinds in 1913, \$126,000,000 consisted of cotton yarns or goods.

The three main sources of cottons spun in Great Britain are the British West Indies, Egypt and the United States of America, and about three-fourths of the total quantity comes from the last named.

Seek Less Dependency

The question now is whether the British Empire can grow cotton in kind and quality that will make Great Britain less dependent on America. As reasons for the desirability of this, Mr. McConnell stated that America's crop is probably approaching its economic limits, her own consumption is increasing and her climate being variable, her crops vary very greatly in size.

Within the British Empire cotton growing is already established in India and Egypt, without any special stimulus from Lancashire. In modern times the normal cotton production gave 3½ per acre gross value as compared with 2½ per acre in America. For the most part the present day cottons of India are not used in Great Britain, but it is known that there are districts in India, notably in Sind, which might then produce several hundred thousand bales of cotton of a kind suitable for Lancashire.

Speaking in pre-war figures America on 36,000,000 acres grew cotton worth \$180,000,000. India had 23,000,000 acres in cotton and produced a value of perhaps \$26,000,000. India's production gave 3½ per acre gross value as compared with 2½ per acre in America.

For the most part the present day cottons of India are not used in Great Britain, but it is known that there are districts in India, notably in Sind, which might then produce several hundred thousand bales of cotton of a kind suitable for Lancashire. Egyptian Cotton Output

About two-fifths of the Egyptian cotton crop is used in Great Britain; and about one-fourth of British spinners depend upon it. The most encouraging feature about cotton growing in Egypt, Mr. McConnell said, is that two years ago the government constituted a Cotton Research Board which will coordinate the studies which are concerned with the cotton plant.

Speaking of new cotton growing within the British Empire, Mr. McConnell said that cottons are being grown in the West Indies, Sudan, Uganda, Nigeria, Myassaland, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Mesopotamia, and Queensland, and in all cases they are exactly what is wanted for the Lancashire mills, and thus there is a confident hope that the British Empire will, in due course, be able to grow a very large proportion of the cottons required for spinning in the mills of the Empire.

Mr. McConnell said, however, that nothing could be more fatal to the prospects of ultimate success in Empire cotton growing than for British capitalists to rush blindly into the production of large quantities for the purpose. The time for that might come later, when there was more knowledge. The question of capitalist growing, as distinguished from community or individual growing, was practically put on one side by the Empire Cotton Growing Committee, its view being that the immediate necessity is to concentrate on developing cotton growing by and for the residents in the cotton-growing countries.

BRITISH COTTON
TRADE CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—There has not been any important change in the British cotton industry recently. The price of raw cotton has shown an upward tendency, which is a good sign, but it is too early yet to say whether the improvement is likely to be permanent. Generally, reports also indicate a better inclination to do business, however little.

INTEREST BEGINS APR. 21

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FRANCE SETTLING
TRADE RELATIONS

Negotiations Progressing With Various Other Countries for Readjustment of the Existing Conventions of Commerce

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—In respect of France's economic relations with other countries, a number of negotiations for the readjustment of existing conventions of commerce were begun. They are pursued less rapidly than is pleasing to French business men.

There is a commercial treaty between France and Norway. Mr. Wedel Jarlsberg, the Norwegian Minister, who had left Paris to report to his government, recently returned. The final details of the accord are being settled.

It is believed that the quarrel with Spain about customs duties will be amicably settled. Spain had the intention of applying a number of tariffs by way of reprisals on March 20. French exports would, undoubtedly, have been embarrassed. The measure has been postponed until May 20. By that date it is hoped that the two governments will have drawn up an accord.

Negotiations are now proceeding. As it is, however, France finds it difficult to send articles across the Pyrenees. Something like a trade war is being waged.

There was also a quarrel with Belgium respecting protective tariffs, and while it would be premature to say that it has been settled relations are undoubtedly happier, and an arrangement will soon be reached.

TARIF AND ITALY

Official negotiations on customs charges between France and Italy have been interrupted, but there are unofficial conversations going on between manufacturers and commercial men of the two countries. The point at issue at this moment is the application of a tariff, considered to be far too high, on silk threads.

A convention of commerce and a convention relative to transports were concluded in November last between France and Czechoslovakia, but they have not yet been ratified. In the Chamber Henry le Mire the other day protested against this accord on the ground that Czechoslovakian trade was favored at the expense of French trade.

Had the officials of the Quai d'Orsay, he asked, consulted the members of the Chamber of Commerce? There was to be found in this accord the régime of the most favored nation. After a victorious war it was unpleasant to find this formula, which recalls unhappy memories, invoked even when it applies to a friendly nation.

He considered that the accord might mean the total stoppage of French glass factories and would injure the furniture trade as well as certain chemical industries. It was wrong to encourage the workers of Czechoslovakia if that meant the unemployment of French working men.

FINANCE MINISTER REPLIES

The Finance Minister in his reply admitted that this accord might contain excessive concessions which had been inspired by friendly sentiments toward Czechoslovakia. If this was the case it was the duty of the deputy to specify in what particular the accord was against French interests.

Conversations with Poland for the drawing up of definite commercial regulations are practically completed. Finally, a word should be said about the fiscal policy of the United States in so far as it concerns France. It is remarked that America is preparing to revise defensive tariffs. Now there is a convention approved by France in March, 1910, assuring the United States a minimum tariff for a large number of goods on their entry into France, Algeria, and other French possessions. Other kinds of goods enjoy the tariff set up anterior to April, 1910. The "Annales des Douanes" indicates that if after having prohibited French wines the States envisage the interdiction of silks and other manufactured articles, they will place themselves in a bad position for selling in France their surplus production of other articles. "We are not left without certain elements of discussion," it is remarked ironically.

CHICAGO MARKETS
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices recovered from their slump yesterday, and May advanced 1½ points to 1.22½, while July was unchanged at 1.06. Corn advanced slightly, with May at 62½, July at 59½ and September at 62½. Hogs were active, prices being 10 to 15 points higher. May rye 1.15½, July rye 96½, September rye 89½. May pork 15.00, May ribs 9.77, July ribs 10.20, May ribs 8.72½, July ribs 9.17, September ribs 9.50.

IRON ORE DISCOVERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MOSCOW, Russia.—Enormous deposits of high-grade iron ore have been discovered in the Lipetsk district. This ore contains 53 per cent of iron, and is estimated to yield 220,000,000 pounds of iron.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday: May 12.11, July 12.65, October 13.14, December 13.70, January 13.70; spot steady, middling 12.30.

TRADE CONDITIONS
BETTER IN JAPAN

There Is a Noticeable Improvement, but Principal Industries Are Still Far From Normal

NEW YORK, New York.—There is a noticeable improvement in Japanese business conditions, particularly in the grocery and silk trades, according to an official of the Yokohama Specie Bank. There is still room for improvement, however. The principal industries are still far from normal, and the need for an increased export trade is keenly felt.

One leading factor in clearing up the domestic situation is the lessening of general extravagance. That part of the population which, in other countries, would be classed as unemployed, have returned to their homes in the country to live with parents and relatives, a time-honored custom in Japan.

This greatly alleviates the unemployment situation, so keenly felt in western civilization. Returning to the country, this large class relinquishes much of the extravagance which accompanied its stay in industrial centers, and was so marked during the war. The result is a better supply of labor on the soil.

This accession of labor to the fields is probably the largest contributing factor to the improved situation and lowering of prices in Japan, since foodstuffs have become more plentiful.

There is considerable agitation by the business community to have the government lift the embargo on gold exports. The gold surplus is felt to be excessive, and if exports were permitted the business community believes exports of commodities would be stimulated and the country would benefit by much needed imports of machinery, construction materials, and many other necessary products.

The total gold reserve of Japan is about \$585,000,000. This is more than 76 per cent against liabilities, and about \$10.02 per capita. The gold reserve of Great Britain, in comparison, is about \$624,372,000, or \$13.67 per capita.

FIRST PAYMENT
ON BRITISH DEBT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday reported to the United States Treasury the receipt of \$25,000,000 from the British Government as first installment on the debt of \$122,000,000 for silver purchased during the war. The payment was made through J. P. Morgan & Co., as fiscal agents.

Of the amount paid yesterday \$18,000,000 represented a reduction of the principal and \$7,000,000 interest from April 15, 1919. The next installment falls due on May 15, when \$120,000,000 in principal and \$5,000,000 of interest become payable.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Friday	Thursday	Parity
Sterling.....	\$3.91½	\$3.91½	\$4.8665
France (French).....	.0713	.0713	.1930
France (Belgian).....	.0738½	.0740	.1930
France (Swiss).....	.1713	.1728	.1930
Lire.....	.0473½	.0489	.1930
Gold.....	.3465	.3465	.4020
German mark.....	.0158½	.0159	.2380
Canadian dollar.....	.884	.882
Argentine pesos.....	.3198	.3250	.4825
Drachmas (Greek).....	.0692	.0685	.1930
Pesos.....	.1338	.1332	.1930
Swedish kroner.....	.2370	.2375	.2680
Norwegian kroner.....	.1610	.1610	.2680
Danish kroner.....	.1810	.1810	.2680

STEEL PIPE PRICES REDUCED

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and the Republic Iron & Steel Company have announced cuts in prices for steel pipe, effective immediately. The reductions average about \$5 a ton. The cut on 1-M to 3-M is \$10. The card is rearranged.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows \$6,197,139,000, a decrease of 30.9 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 26.1 per cent.

CHINESE ORDER FOR BALDWIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Baldwin Locomotive Company has just received a definite contract from the Peking Hankow Railroad, China, for 30 various type engines. The approximate cost is \$1,500,000.

BANKER EXPLAINS
EXCHANGE PREMIUM

Sir Vincent Meredith Says Reason for Discount on Canadian Money Is the Heavier Imports from the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL, Quebec.—Sir Vincent Meredith, president of the Bank of Montreal, in an interview here, dealt succinctly with the matter of the premium on American money in Canada and the discount of Canadian money in the United States. In answer to the question why there was a premium in Canada on New York funds and who got the benefit of that premium, Sir Vincent replied: "The reason for the premium on New York funds is that we are buying more from the United States than we are selling to that country. As to the question of who gets the benefit of the premium: If a man buys a draft on New York in payment for goods and pays, say 14 per cent for it, he adds the premium to the price of his goods and the public therefore pays for it. If a man sells a draft on New York, say against a shipment of eggs, and gets 14 per cent premium, he is enabled to pay a higher price for his eggs to the farmer than he otherwise could, and therefore the public should get the benefit of the premium."

"In the case of a man going to New York for a holiday, who buys a draft for \$500 for expenses and has to pay the bank 14 per cent premium for issuing that draft, would the bank get the premium?" Sir Vincent was asked. He replied, "No, it would not. The bank would immediately buy a draft to cover its drawing in the same manner as if it were a commercial transaction. Such purchases sustain or put up the price of New York funds and the only one who profits thereby is the man who has a draft to sell on New York. The bank is simply the medium for such transactions and its profit thereon is merely a fraction of a dollar. Perhaps some unlearned people may think that as the banks have funds in New York, they should draw on them without buying funds in the open market to replenish their balances. Such people should understand that these balances are a protection to the depositors just as much as the cash the banks hold in their vaults and must on no account be reduced."

"I do not know that we have so much to complain about in Canada," Sir Vincent concluded, "as the premium paid today on drafts on the United States by Great Britain is 20 per cent, by France 60 per cent, by Italy 80 per cent, and by Germany 90 per cent. Before the war these countries were able to ship gold in payment of their drawings, but as they have no gold now they can only remit in the same manner as Canada, by buying exchange against shipments to the United States."

MORE CONFIDENCE
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Increased confidence was noted on the stock exchange yesterday, and the markets displayed strength in spots, following the favorable turn in the labor situation. Trading, however, continued restricted. The oil department was irregular, but generally higher. Shell Transport Trading 5-16, and Mexican Eagle 5-16. Hudson's Bay was 5½.

HOME RAILS WERE BUOYANT

The supply of stock scarce. Grand Trunks were dull.

Gilt-edged investment issues were higher. Foreign loans were inactive but firm.

Consols for money 45½, Grand Trunk 3½, De Beers 10½, Rand Mines 2½, bar silver 33¼, per ounce, money 5½ per cent; discount rates, short 5½ per cent; three months 6½.

BAKU OIL SHIPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MOSCOW, Russia.—During February 2,800,000 pounds of oil were shipped from Baku to the mountain (Gorskaya) republic.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PURDUE LACKS
GOOD BATSMEN

Pitching Department Appears to Be Fairly Strong With Two Members of Last Year's Varsity Nine Again Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LAFAYETTE, Indiana.—Baseball prospects at Purdue University appear to be fairly bright this year, but from the early season showing of the team it cannot be said that the Old Gold and Black nine will be a serious contender for the championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. A number of veterans have strengthened the team considerably, while several members of last year's freshman varsity team appear to be developing.

One factor that is handicapping the team is the inability to hit. In fielding, little criticism may be offered, but the Old Gold and Black squad has not been hitting. If improvement can be shown in this department of the game, it would appear that Purdue should be able to win the majority of its games.

For pitchers, Purdue has two men from last year's team, F. D. Wallace '22 and E. B. Wagner '22. Wagner did most of the pitching for the Purdue team last year, and made a very creditable record. Wallace was inexperienced last year, and seemed to lack development. In his work this year he has shown good form. His control shows great improvement. This will be Wagner's second year as a Purdue pitcher. He is a left-handed pitcher, has good control, and should make a mark in the "Big Ten" this season. C. A. Volkstadt '23 and F. M. Johnson '23 are pitchers from last year's freshman team, and are proving good utility men. Both need much experience, however.

Capt. C. G. Roberts '21 has been ineligible since the beginning of the season but expects to remove his scholastic disqualification. His position as catcher has been ably filled by W. C. Hiser '22, a veteran from last year.

M. C. Strack '22 has been playing a very good fielding game on first base. He is a weak hitter, and is being pushed hard for the position by J. F. McCarthy '22. If Strack can improve his batting he should win the place. E. H. Strubbe '21 is playing second base, if anything, in better shape than he did last year. Strubbe is also one of the most consistent hitters on the team. W. H. Fawcett '22 has been transferred from the outfield to the shortstop position and is making good. He is also a reliable hitter. F. E. Murphy '23 and P. B. Morgan '23 are both contending for third base.

In the outfield, C. C. Stanwood '21 and D. L. White '22, both of last year's team, are showing very good form. K. I. Fawcett '23, from last year's freshmen, is showing up the best of any of the outfielders that have been trying out. P. J. Gum '22 is also making an attempt to win an outfield position.

GOOD PROGRESS IN
SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Jay Gould and J. W. Wear Win Easily—Final Round in Court Tennis to Be Held Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—It was Jay Gould's day in the United States national court tennis doubles championship at the Racquet and Tennis Club, Friday, when he, with his partner, J. W. Wear, disposed of the Boston pair, D. P. Rhodes and R. W. Cutler, in straight sets, outplaying all the others throughout the match, especially in accuracy of shooting. He was at his very best and carried on his shoulders most of the court covering as well as the service.

Only in the third set were the Boston players able to make any stand against the champions. With the score 5-3 against them, Rhodes and Cutler rallied, and with Rhodes doing most of the work, ably supported by his partner, they brought the score up to 5-4, and obtained a lead in the next game. But Gould then took service and using his speed to the utmost captured the final game and match. The finals will be played this afternoon, the champions meeting G. R. Pearing and Joshua Crane, the other Boston team. The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS
DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP
Semi-Final Round
Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, Philadelphia, defeated D. P. Rhodes and R. W. Cutler, Boston, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

WASHINGTON TO
PLAY IN JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington.—Crowning a busy season, the University of Washington baseball team will go to Japan this fall on a \$10,000 contract offered by Waseda University of Tokyo. The trip was sanctioned by the University Board of Control. Games with other Japanese teams are being arranged; there being even a likelihood that the Washington men may touch into China.

The team will leave early in August and return two and a half months later. To account for time lost from college each member has agreed to attend the three months of summer school. Between 15 and 20 days will be required for the voyage one way. Twenty-two men have survived the

HARVARD HAS
BETTER OUTLOOK

Coach W. J. Bingham Is Developing a Promising Track Team Which Will Represent the Varsity for the 1921 Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The outlook for the Harvard University track and field team has considerably brightened this year under the supervision of Coach W. J. Bingham, who is coaching one of the largest squads that has turned out at Harvard for years. Although the prospects of the Crimson winning a championship this year is doubtful, it may be said that they have a more promising team this year, and high hopes of making many points in the coming events.

There are six left over from last year's material. Among these, C. G. Krogness Jr. '21, who is probably the most efficient all-round track athlete on the varsity team, having scored points in the running high jump in the intercollegiate championships in 1919, in the final Olympic trials and in the United States National Amateur Athletic Union championships at Soldiers Field. This athlete will help to strengthen the team in several events. Other stars are: D. F. O'Connell '21, captain of the varsity team for 1921, E. O. Gourdin '21, W. F. Goodell '21, R. W. Harwood, and R. S. Whitney '22.

The leading candidates for the team as outlined by Coach Bingham are:

100 and 220-Yard Dashes—E. O. Gourdin '21, who has shown well in recent practice. C. E. Evans '21, R. D. Howard '23, Vinton Chapin '23, and C. H. W. Wansker '23.

440 and 880-Yard Dash—Richard Chute '22, A. H. Gordon '23, J. W. Quinn '23, Bayard Wharton '22, E. T. Doherty '22, A. H. Fox '21, H. G. Davis '21, and W. C. Bennett '22.

Two-Mile Run—F. G. Bemis '23, C. E. Dexter Jr. '22, C. E. Raycroft '21, and R. A. Lutz '23. Bemis was the captain of last year's cross-country team.

Hurdles—R. S. Whitney '22, C. G. Krogness Jr. '21, C. R. Hauers '23, R. W. Fitts '23, C. H. Nichols '23, and S. Mitchell '23. Krogness is an adept in this event.

Running Broad Jump—C. G. Krogness Jr., A. K. Murray '23, and W. F. Goodell '21.

In the pole vault event, R. W. Harwood, occ. T. C. Wales '21, H. G. Davis '21 are the foremost candidates.

Shotput and Hammer Throw—J. F. Brown '22 and J. R. Tolbert '22 are the best men in these events.

The squad to make the spring trip to Pennsylvania State College and University of Pennsylvania was chosen by Coach Bingham after the first spring trial meet held at Soldiers Field, Thursday. There will be 29 men who will make the trip, the first of its kind ever taken by the Harvard track team. They are as follows:

Capt. D. F. O'Connell Jr. '21, F. G. Bemis '23, C. E. Bennett '22, J. F. Brown '22, Vinton Chapin '23, Richard Chute '22, H. F. Colt '22, Thomas Colledge '23, H. R. Davis '23, E. T. Doherty '22, C. B. Evans '22, R. W. Fitts '23, A. H. Fox '21, W. F. Goodell '21, E. O. Gourdin '21, Mitchell Gratiwick '22, Mitchell Gratiwick '22, R. W. Harwood, occ. C. R. Hauers '23, R. D. Howard '23, R. N. Johnson '23, J. E. Kennedy '23, C. G. Krogness Jr. '21, H. M. Mahon '22, G. G. Monks Jr. '21, C. E. Raycroft '21, J. R. Tolbert '22, C. H. Wansker '23, Bayard Wharton '22, R. S. Whitney '22. The schedule is as follows:

April 19—Pennsylvania State College at Pennsylvania State; 25—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 29—Pennsylvania Relay Carnival at Philadelphia.

May 7—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge; 14—Yale University at New Haven; 21—Princeton University at Cambridge; 27—Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championship meet at Cambridge.

PITTSBURGH BEATS CINCINNATI
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Cincinnati lost their second game to Pittsburgh, 3 to 1, when they failed to connect with the offerings of Hamilton and Yellowhairs for more than four hits. Pittsburgh scored their three runs in the eighth. Score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—11 13 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 7 2
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 0
Batteries—Hamilton, Yellowhairs and Schmidt; Rixey, Napier and Hargrave. Umpire—Rigler and Moran.

MASS ATHLETICS AT
PENN STATE POPULAR

STATE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania.—With the Bedek mass athletic program in full swing at Pennsylvania State College, more than 700 underclassmen are competing in some line of spring sport, whereas they formerly were limited to calisthenic work. Athletics in some form is required during the first two years, and these figures do not include the juniors and seniors, many of whom are taking part in interfraternity, interclass and varsity competition.

Track is proving to be the most popular sport, with more than 250 men reporting to Coach Martin. Baseball comes next, with 235, while tennis ranks third, with 155. Spring football is proving to be last in popularity, with only 17 underclassmen reporting. Other sports include hiking, golf, lacrosse and soccer.

The old-time gymnasium drill in the spring is a thing of the past at Pennsylvania State.

GLENTORAN WINS IRISH CUP
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BELFAST, Ireland.—The final tie for the Irish Association Football Challenge Cup, held on March 26, between Glentoran, the Irish League champion, and Glenavon, the Lurgan club, ended in a win for the former by 2 goals to 1. It was played at Belfast on Linfield's ground, before 10,000 spectators. One of Glentoran's goals was scored in the first half and the other in the

SCOTLAND PLANS
LEAGUE CHANGES

Dullness of Present Association Football Championship Causes Authorities to Propose Ideas

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Legislative matters are moving rapidly in Scottish Association football circles. The Scottish League authorities have taken alarm at the dullness of their competition now that the championship has been practically won by the Glasgow Rangers, for it has become a matter of very little concern whether points are won or lost by the other clubs. And there is the problem of the Central League and the uncertainty of the attitude of Scottish League club players to the body which presents an ever open door to the Scottish League player who is discontented with his lot or cannot come to terms with his club.

So at a meeting in Glasgow on March 21, the Scottish League management had a long talk over the situation, and came to several important decisions. It decided that a second division of the Scottish League should be reestablished next season, and that the system of automatic promotion should be agreed to. The Scottish League, which is admitted on all hands to be far too large with 22 clubs in membership, will continue as it is for another season at the end of which the three bottom clubs will retire into the second division, and the top club in the second division will come up. Thereafter one club will go up and one will go down annually.

This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. It shows also that the Scottish League is no longer in a position to go on its way without considering whether or not any clubs outside its own ranks are able to get along at all. The breaking up of the second division two years ago and the success that has attended the Central League, comparative success that is, for the Scottish League is, of course, still far the more important and popular competition, has made it think on broader lines. The reason for this is that the Scottish League is losing favor and the clubs therein are losing men. Another reason like the present has been since January is not to be faced if it can be avoided. And the dull time followed on as prosperous a period as the league clubs ever had. That was as long as there was real competition in the tournament. The clubs now want to come to an agreement with at least some of the Central League clubs whereby when the time comes for players to be approached for the 1921-22 season, there will be no more poaching on the Scottish League preserves.

Clubs are invited to make application to the Scottish League for membership in the second division, and it will all depend on how these applications come in and from what clubs, whether or not the Scottish League proposals can be carried out. It is a fact that certain of the Central League clubs will not be willing to throw over their own modest little competition which suits their requirements so admirably. Certain clubs in the Central League could not afford to go into the Scottish League. They could not, for one thing, pay the £100 guarantee per match to visiting clubs, while expenses and wages would be far too heavy. And they will not be anxious to give up the freedom they at present possess. There are others, however, with ambitions toward the Scottish League, such as Cowdenbeath and Dunfermline Athletic, which would doubtless rather be in a second division of the Scottish League with the hope of promotion than in the Central League.

It will be exceedingly interesting to note what clubs apply for membership. Everything really depends on that, and following that there would probably have to be negotiations between the applicants and the Scottish League as to the terms of agreement. The Scottish League is no longer in a position to dictate terms. The next move will come from the Central League or its clubs. It is understood that the proposal that, if at any time a club in the second division found itself at the top of the table and did not believe, for one reason or another, it could safely enter the first division, the bottom first division club could retain its place by paying over to the second division club that had earned promotion a sum of £500 found favor. Further, there is a strong sentiment that Queens Park, the only amateur club in the Scottish League, should be exempt from relegation—that it should always retain a right to a place in the first division of the Scottish League.

CAPABLANCA WINS AGAIN
HAVANA, Cuba.—J. R. Capablanca, the Cuban expert, won the eleventh game in the international chess match soon after midnight, Thursday, when Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the German master, resigned. Dr. Lasker failed to make his forty-eighth move. This is the third game which has been won by the Cuban player.

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By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Two further games were held in the semi-final pool of the French Rugby football championship on March 20, these taking place at

Perpignan and Bayonne. At the former the Union Sportive de Perpignan scored a good win against the Stade Bordelais by 15 points to 0, after a game which was deprived of some of its finer points by a strong breeze. The Perpignan men, however, were on top all the time, and well deserved their victory. This game eliminated the Stade Bordelais from the championship, that club having been defeated previously by Racing Club de France.

At Bayonne, the Stadoceste Tarbais, although beaten previously, managed to bring off a win against Avignon Bayonnais, by 6 points to 0, this score being the outcome of a particularly even and closely-contested game. Many of the other clubs to which the national championship has now only impersonal interest indulged in "friendly" games on March 20, two outstanding results being the defeat of Stade Français by 4 to 3 at the hands of the Club Athlétique de la Société Générale and the quite unexpected victory of Stade Toulousain over Racing Club de France, the score in this match being the decisive one of 9 points to 0.

FRENCH SEASON IS NEARING END
In Many Cases Regional Association Football Championships Have Already Been Decided

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The French Association football season is gradually nearing its close, and in many cases the regional championships, being foregone conclusions, have lost a little of their usual interest. However, there was plenty of support for the games played in the Paris league on March 20, and each of these encounters provided a great struggle, being won by only the barest of margins. The Club Athlétique de Vitry, the only club in the league which this season has been able to lower the colors of Olympique, the leading team, had a return encounter with that side, but was unable to secure victory a second time and lost by 3 goals to 2. That it was a ding-dong struggle is shown by the score, and the league leaders had to go all out for their win.

The Red Star Club was opposed to Club Français, and, as was expected, emerged victorious, the margin in this case being the narrow one of 1 to 0. Both teams were at full strength, and both were very anxious to win—for the reasons are great rivals. The Club Athlétique de la Société Générale and Racing Club de France could do no more than draw after a game devoid of score. The former team was not by any means at the top of its form, and the game altogether was not a pleasing one. The only other game in this district was the clash between Union Sportive Athlétique de Clichy and Football Club de Levallois. The meeting of these teams produced a determined and even struggle, victory finally going to Clichy by the odd goal in five.

Only five matches were played in the "promotion" section of the Paris League, the results of these being as follows: Jeunesse Athlétique de St. Ouen 5, Paris Universitaire Club 1; Association Sportive Française 3, Sporting Club de Choisy 3; Union Sportive Suisse 2, Raincy Sports 0; Gallia Club 2, Association Sportive Amicale 0.

In the north the regional championships were continued with much enthusiasm, as they were, for the most part, in a more interesting state than that of Paris. Three clubs are potential champions for the Northern District, these being Olympique Lillois, Union Sportive de Tourcoing, and Racing Club de Roubaix. These three contestants for a much coveted title all met with success on March 20, the results of games in which they participated being as follows: Olympique Lillois 2, Union Sportive de Tourcoing 0; Union Sportive de Tourcoing 3, Sporting Club de Roubaix 0; Racing Club de Roubaix 6, Amical Club des Arts de Roubaix 0.

A good game also took place between Racing Club de Calais and Association Sportive de Tourcoing, the score being 3 goals to 0 in favor of the former. On the same day a team representing the west defeated a team selected from the Normandy district by 1 goal to 0, after a game which went to prove conclusively that the standard of football played in the regions named does not compare favorably with that practiced by the clubs in the north or in Paris.

TWO GAMES PLAYED
IN SEMI-FINAL POOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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CLEVELAND IS
WINNER BY 10 TO 4

World Champions Win After Allowing St. Louis a Four Run Lead in the First Inning

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Cleveland took the third game of the season from St. Louis, 10 to 4. After allowing St. Louis a four-run lead in the first inning, Bagby steadied and held his opponents safe while his team mates worked out a victory. Score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland 0 2 0 0 1 2 3 0—10 14 2
St. Louis 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 12 3
Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; Davis, Bayne, Boehler and Severid. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

WASHINGTON WINS EASILY, 7 TO 1
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Washington Senators followed up their win of Thursday with an easy victory over Boston, 7 to 1. Erickson held the Red Sox to eight scattered hits. Score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Washington 0 2 0 0 1 2 3 0—10 14 2
St. Louis 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 12 3
Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; Davis, Bayne, Boehler and Severid. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

CHICAGO TAKES CLOSE GAME
DETROIT, Michigan.—The Detroit Tigers failed to repeat their ninth inning rally of Thursday and were forced to defeat by a 3-to-2 score in their second game with Chicago. The Tigers made five hits. Score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—13 10 3
Detroit 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 5 0
Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Ehmeke, Middleton and Bassler. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

TWO BELFAST CITY
CUP TIES PLAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BELFAST, Ireland.—Two Belfast City Association football cup ties were played on March 19, Glenavon winning one and Distillery the other. At Lurgan, Glenavon, an Irish Cup finalist, met Linfield, holder of the gold cup, and the result was a victory for Glenavon by 1 goal to 0, this being scored by Samuel Steele two minutes from the start. Steele, it may be mentioned, has participated in Ireland's two amateur international games, against England and France, this season. On the day's play Linfield hardly deserved to lose, although Herbert MacHaffy kept goal in fine style for Glenavon. All the same that team's form was not too convincing in view of its impending Irish Cup final against Glenavon.

Distillery and Cliftonville met at the latter's ground and Distillery won by 2 goals to 0. These goals were scored by James Chambers and Patrick Darrymple, the first a few minutes from the start and the second 10 minutes from the end. Cliftonville tried several new men and their play was distinctly promising and should certainly lead to their being permanent on the regular eleven. Distillery is a good team and has done well this season.

CAPABLANCA WINS AGAIN
HAVANA, Cuba.—J. R. Capablanca, the Cuban expert, won the eleventh game in the international chess match soon after midnight, Thursday, when Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the German master, resigned. Dr. Lasker failed to make his forty-eighth move. This is the third game which has been won by the Cuban player.

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The Red Star Club was opposed to Club Français, and, as was expected, emerged victorious, the margin in this case being the narrow one of 1 to 0. Both teams were at full strength, and both were very anxious to win—for the reasons are great rivals. The Club Athlétique de la Société Générale and Racing Club de France could do no more than draw after a game devoid of score. The former team was not by any means at the top of its form, and the game altogether was not a pleasing one. The only other game in this district was the clash between Union Sportive Athlétique de Clichy and Football Club de Levallois. The meeting of these teams produced a determined and even struggle, victory finally going to Clichy by the odd goal in five.

Only five matches were played in the "promotion" section of the Paris League, the results of these being as follows: Jeunesse Athlétique de St. Ouen 5, Paris Universitaire Club 1; Association Sportive Française 3, Sporting Club de Choisy 3; Union Sportive Suisse 2, Raincy Sports 0; Gallia Club 2, Association Sportive Amicale 0.

In the north the regional championships were continued with much enthusiasm, as they were, for the most part, in a more interesting state than that of Paris. Three clubs are potential champions for the Northern District, these being Olympique Lillois, Union Sportive de Tourcoing, and Racing Club de Roubaix. These three contestants for a much coveted title all met with success on March 20, the results of games in which they participated being as follows: Olympique Lillois 2, Union Sportive de Tourcoing 0; Union Sportive de Tourcoing 3, Sporting Club de Roubaix 0; Racing Club de Roubaix 6, Amical Club des Arts de Roubaix 0.

A good game also took place between Racing Club de Calais and Association Sportive de Tourcoing, the score being 3 goals to 0 in favor of the former. On the same day a team representing the west defeated a team selected from the Normandy district by 1 goal to 0, after a game which went to prove conclusively that the standard of football played in the regions named does not compare favorably with that practiced by the clubs in the north or in Paris.

TWO GAMES PLAYED
IN SEMI-FINAL POOL

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SCOTLAND PLANS
LEAGUE CHANGES

Dullness of Present Association Football Championship Causes Authorities to Propose Ideas

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Legislative matters are moving rapidly in Scottish Association football circles. The Scottish League authorities have taken alarm at the dullness of their competition now that the championship has been practically won by the Glasgow Rangers, for it has become a matter of very little concern whether points are won or lost by the other clubs. And there is the problem of the Central League and the uncertainty of the attitude of Scottish League club players to the body which presents an ever open door to the Scottish League player who is discontented with his lot or cannot come to terms with his club.

So at a meeting in Glasgow on March 21, the Scottish League management had a long talk over the situation, and came to several important decisions. It decided that a second division of the Scottish League should be reestablished next season, and that the system of automatic promotion should be agreed to. The Scottish League, which is admitted on all hands to be far too large with 22 clubs in membership, will continue as it is for another season at the end of which the three bottom clubs will retire into the second division, and the top club in the second division will come up. Thereafter one club will go up and one will go down annually.

This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. It shows also that the Scottish League is no longer in a position to go on its way without considering whether or not any clubs outside its own ranks are able to get along at all. The breaking up of the second division two years ago and the success that has attended the Central League, comparative success that is, for the Scottish League is, of course, still far the more important and popular competition, has made it think on broader lines. The reason for this is that the Scottish League is losing favor and the clubs therein are losing men. Another

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ITALIAN VIOLIN MUSIC

Of the Eighteenth Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Italian violinists of the eighteenth century rendered two great services to their art, services of which the fruits are still being reaped. As composers they enriched the literature of music, and as violinists they laid the foundations of modern violin technique. Of most of them it can be said that, being musicians and composers as well as performers, they were able to develop the resources of their instrument in a legitimate manner and without yielding to the temptation of mere virtuosity. The modern developments of violin technique have, it is true, robbed their brilliant passages of some of their effect, but their music possesses both dignity and charm and demands for its performance a sound technique and all the qualities of good interpretation.

One of the earliest and greatest of this group of composers was Corelli, who studied the character of his instrument to such a good purpose that his technique, simple as it now seems, forms the groundwork of modern violin technique with all its brilliant and complex possibilities. The slow movements of his sonatas are most dignified and have, at the same time, a calm sweetness of their own. The quick movements are, as a whole, somewhat severe and lacking in melodic interest, but his fast movements are of a different order. They are full of life and energy, and they contain changes of rhythm and figure to which justice can be done only by delicate manipulation of the bow. There is also some very effective double stopping, and in the last variation a beautiful cantabile melody which is a wonderful development of the original dance theme.

Gemiani, Teacher and Player

Gemiani was a pupil of Corelli and a great virtuoso of his time. His compositions are brilliant and full of energy, but show a certain lack of depth. His "Art of Playing the Violin" was founded on Corelli's methods and was the first book of its kind ever published. It appeared 22 years before Leopold Mozart's Violin method, and its precepts are still respected by modern violinists. Gemiani was, indeed, in some ways in advance of the technique of his time. Pugnani studied under Corelli and afterward under Tartini. He is one of the best representatives of the Piedmontese School of Violin Playing, and was a great teacher. Scatelli, another of Corelli's pupils, must have had marvelous command of his instrument. His sonatas and concertos are interesting, but in his caprices and études he was unable to resist the temptation of displaying his virtuosity, frequently at the expense of his music, which can only be regarded as a species of musical gymnastics. Veracini, another great player, is said to have so impressed Tartini that the latter, after hearing him, went into retirement for a year's study, based on his manner of playing. Veracini's works are remarkable for the energy of their rhythms. His sonata in E minor is a good example of his style; the themes have unflagging brilliance and vitality, but the slow movements are somewhat lacking in sweetness. His harmonies are described by Dr. Burney as "too wild and flighty" for the English taste of the time.

Tommaso Antonio Vivaldi is best known for his "Clavichord," an interesting work in which the theme, which is of a dignified character, is developed and varied with skill and musical feeling. The rhythmic changes in the "Clavichord" are most graceful and show great inventiveness, but the nobility of the theme is never sacrificed to mere cleverness.

Tartini's Compositions

Of all the eminent violinists of this period, Tartini is the best known today. He was the founder of a school at Padua, and introduced improvements in the technique of the bow. But his real claim to remembrance rests on many compositions, all of which prove that he was a true artist as well as a brilliant performer. The "Trillo del Diavolo" shows Tartini's qualities in a high degree. The "larghetto affettuoso" of this work is a charming example of the cantabile style for which he was famed; it is followed by the energetic allegro. Then a short "grave" movement introduces the fiery and impetuous "allegro assai" in which occurs the famous "Trillo del Diavolo." This has a wild vitality and is of an extreme difficulty, thus doing full justice to its title, and to the fantastic legend attached to it. The "allegro assai" is twice relieved by a short but very dignified "grave" movement which increases its brilliant effect. Tartini's other sonatas are also interesting. Many of them have a fugal character, with double stopping of great effectiveness, and intricacy. There is one simple sonata in G minor which is full of charm and gaiety.

Nardini was the most eminent of Tartini's pupils. He was famous for his delicate and beautiful playing, especially in cantabile passages. As a composer he shows a wonderful gift for melody and for piquant and charming rhythms. His sonatas, like

Tartini's, are in more fully developed sonata form than those of Corelli, which are little more than a collection of dance movements.

Nardini's "Sonata in D" is one of his most attractive compositions. It begins, as the sonatas of this period so often do, with a short adagio which passes into the second movement, allegro con fuoco, the subjects of which are beautifully contrasted. The first subject is energetic with a figure in semiquavers, the second is a flowing melody, a good example of Nardini's gift for and love of beautiful cantabile. The two are mingled and developed, not in a very complex manner but with unfailing charm. The next move is a quiet yet pathetic larghetto, another example of Nardini's cantabile style, which is followed by the "allegretto grazioso," a charming movement, most graceful and full of joy.

Viotti, the last eminent violinist of the eighteenth century, was a pupil of Pugnani. He remained essentially Italian although he spent many years of his life in France. He added greatly to the technical possibilities of his instrument, and it may be said, indeed, that from him dates the modern school of violin playing. His works are full of a noble seriousness, and show that he never for a moment lost sight of fine ideals. His concerto in A minor, known now as No. 22, is most inspired of his works and still holds a place in the repertoire of concert players. Viotti was the first composer who, in a violin concerto drew largely on the resources of the orchestra.

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The London Symphony Orchestra on March 14 gave its seventh concert of the season. At first sight the music chosen appeared heterogeneous, but—with the exception of a work for strings by W. H. Reed added to the program as a tribute to Mr. E. F. Janes—closer acquaintance showed how cleverly the works had been matched against each other. The two symphonic poems, gained by being heard together for they presented a study of Russian ideals as viewed by diverse temperaments.

Lawrence Collingwood, the composer of the first, spent some years in Russia. He therefore could study national art at the fountainhead, and developed a power of vivid narrative in music, an excellent sense of color, and a sure touch when dealing with orchestral combinations. Furthermore he has an admirable kind of reticence; English reserve rendered elastic by contact with Russian reserve. He gives no literary program for his symphonic poem. On the contrary, he wishes it judged as abstract music, but it is clearly music with an emotional basis.

It was composed in 1916, produced in England at a patrons' fund rehearsal, with genuine success, and will shortly be published by the Carnegie Trusts. The London Symphony Orchestra, under Coates, gave a fine performance, and the composer was recalled to acknowledge the good opinion of the audience.

The symphonic poem set against Collingwood's work at the concert was Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko," based upon a fantastic tale, the music Russian of the Russians, gorgeously rhythmic and running the full gamut of color. It could not have been better played, and Coates and the orchestra deserved all the praise they got.

These two poems made a small pair; the other works that followed on the program loomed cliff-like in comparison, though they themselves were sharply contrasted. One was Brahms' double concerto for violin and violoncello with orchestra, the other was Tchaikovsky's symphony in D.

Exactly as the two composers never understood each other as men, so the same aloofness seems to under their works. It is a testimony to Coates that he can interpret them equally well.

The concerto is a square work, verging toward prosiness, yet saved by an almost haughty rectitude and strength which forbid inattention on the part of the hearer. With Sammons and Salmond as the soloists, a good performance was secured, romanticism mingled with classicism.

Tchaikovsky's symphony in D minor has been played so often it would seem that nothing fresh remained in it to find, yet Coates' reading seemed altogether new. More than once the tempi were unusual, but revealed themselves as exactly right in the completed scheme, and he carries the huge orchestra through the changes of pace and gradations of rubato with ease and flexibility. His treatment of the waltz was particularly happy. Here the rapid passages for the strings in the trio were reduced to a mere flashing shimmer of sound, and the effect was charming. This treatment had also the virtue of saving the stronger dynamic effects and more vivid tone values for the finale. Manchester is having a long spring season of opera. "Tristan and Isolde" is announced for the near future. The O'Mara Company produced it a month ago at Liverpool. It is the biggest thing they have yet attempted. With the D'Oyly Carte Company it is only a matter of repeating the old familiar round. But the public does not ask for more than this and is quite content to see again and again the same old faces and to hear again the same old voices. "The Mikado" retains its place as the prime favorite. Nothing could be improved upon in the way of smooth running and general adequacy of performance. The actors always retain the old indefatigable zest, and the mounting and accessories are all on the most generous scale.

OPERA TRADITION

An Interview with Leopoldo Mugnone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Oh, no! I'm not the composer of 'Rigoletto,'" was the remark with which Leopoldo Mugnone, the Italian conductor, disavowed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called upon him at his hotel, seeking an interview. Mugnone and journalist were trying to get along in French, that generally patient but occasionally obstinate language of diplomatic, commercial and artistic exchange; and they did not, at the first moment, have the screws of their conversational machinery adjusted to a point where the one man's Latin French and the other's Anglo-Saxon French were in idiomatic and phonetic adjustment. What prompted the conductor to speak as he did was a compliment, coupled with a query, put by his visitor in terms somewhat as follows: "You directed 'Rigoletto' very beautifully, Monsieur, at the Lexington Theater the other night. You are a composer as well as a conductor, are you not?"

Nothing could exceed the courtesy and good nature with which the distinguished man of opera replied to what, as he understood it, must have seemed stranger than any question he had ever heard of a New York newspaper man asking a European who was visiting the United States for the first time. His distress, forsooth, when he felt compelled to explain that he did not write "Rigoletto," must have been even greater than that of the interviewer, when he saw by how far his first question had missed the target. Presently, however, things were going all right.

"Yes, I have composed a good deal," said Mr. Mugnone. "My early efforts were operettas, including 'Don Bizzarro,' which I wrote when I was 18 years old; and 'La Mamma Angot,' the leading character of which is the mother of the heroine in the French piece, 'La Pille de Mère Angot.' Works of mine in the grand opera form are the one-act piece 'Il Brichino,' and the four-act piece 'Vita Bretonne,' both of which have been produced with success in Italy and in South America. The libretto of 'Vita Bretonne,' based on Pierre Loti's 'Iceland Fisherman,' was prepared by the man with whom I collaborated in all my operas, Enrico Coliccioli. I would like, speaking of this work, to mention one of the characters, an old man who goes about the Breton village, playing a violin and singing, and who, though of comparatively small significance in the novel, is made a good deal of in the opera. You recall how Loti's hero was lost in the—what is the word? Tempest, yes. That would be difficult of representation on the stage, so we had the old man appear in the last scene and narrate the story in the hearing of the heroine. The part is written for a bass; and an artist whom I should like to name as having interpreted it to my great satisfaction in performances which I directed at Montevideo, Uruguay, and at Buenos Aires, Argentina, is Adamo Didur."

Briefly talking further on his compositions, Mr. Mugnone referred to orchestral arrangements and transcriptions which he has published with Ricordi and to numerous instrumental works which he has written. Thereafter he made his experiences as conductor the subject of his comments.

"That was dull," said he, "that I should have taken your first question to be whether I was the composer of 'Rigoletto.' I was a close friend, at any rate, of the man who did compose the opera, and every year my wife and I used to spend two months at Verdi's villa near Parma. Verdi liked me as a son. But you ask me about my methods in the theater; and you tell me that you were pleased with my 'Rigoletto,' and that you liked particularly the time at which I took the various scenes. Well, time in the music of the operas I regard as a matter of tradition, everything touching that in the works of Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti and the other nineteenth-century composers of Italy having been determined by the original interpreters and their immediate successors.

Many young Italians who conduct opera, I find, reject their native traditions and affect a Wagnerian manner in handling the music of the old school. They may be all right; but I, for my part, accept certain points that I have learned from men of the past. I was taught much about time, for instance, from my early master in counterpoint at Naples, Paolo Serrao, who was a great conductor as well as a scholarly theorist. And I must not neglect to speak of Bottesini, with whom I served as piano accompanist long ago, traveling with him a year and half all over Italy. Bottesini, you know, was the celebrated double-bass player. He was a brilliant conductor, too, and directed the original presentation of 'Aida' at Cairo.

"The singing? Yes, I take the singing no less than the orchestral playing in charge when I conduct a performance. Opera production, indeed, as I think of it, must from the first to the last express the thought of the conductor. In song, action, instrumental accompaniment and even in scenic plan it ought to be his idea. I expect the singers to accept my indications as to time in all cases. Moreover, I make it a rule to let the singing stand out and to hold the sound of the orchestra, in the main, in subordination to that of the voices. For the principal things in opera I consider to be the singing and the acting."

Mr. Mugnone overflowed with enthusiasm when the subject of Wagner was brought up and he spoke of having directed performances of the entire Wagnerian repertory in Italian cities and of the greater part of it in South American cities also. He showed pleasure, too, in recalling his many presentations of Verdi's "Falstaff" in the years when that work was new. But he could not baffle into raptures over the music of Bolto's "Medea." A query concerning that work caused his countenance to change from merry to saturnine and drew from him only the remark that Bolto was a remarkable poet and could write a strong libretto. The interviewer ventured to argue in behalf of Bolto as musician but only succeeded in bringing about a moment of tenseness, not unlike that with which his visit began. But this was happily relieved by the coming of another caller to the corner of the hotel lobby where the conversation was going on. The newcomer was Gino Nastrocci, the concert master of the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra.

"Ah!" exclaimed the conductor. "Here is another friend of Verdi's. You have met Mr. Nastrocci? Verdi sent him to me when he was a boy and told me to treat him well, because some day he would be an important violinist."

In the moments when Mr. Mugnone was dividing his attention between his interviewer and his former apprentice, there was time for question and answer as to first presentations of famous operas over which he had presided. He named three: Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "L'Amico Fritz," and Puccini's "Tosca."

MUSIC IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Luella Melius, an American singer who has lately been studying under Jean de Reszke, and who achieved considerable success at Nice, has just appeared for the first time in Paris at the Salle Gaveau. Her debut especially interested the American colony, and the audience was extremely enthusiastic. Undoubtedly Mme. Melius may look forward to a happy career on the concert and opera stage. As a coloratura soprano she has many admirable qualities. Her voice is exceptionally pure, though perhaps somewhat too light. She would be well advised to avoid, for the present, trills on the upper notes, for she is not sufficiently sure of her effects. Occasionally, too, one remarks that, in spite of a rather excessive care, she departed from the pitch. In short, while she may be properly applauded, she has still much to learn before she becomes what she is capable of becoming—a concert artist of the first rank. She sang Verdi's "Care Nome" well and was particularly good in Cimarosa's "Flocia la Neve." A number of dainty little songs such as Cyril Scott's "Lullaby" and Amherst Webster's "Springtime" she gave exquisitely, besides Delibes' "Air des Clochettes" from "Lakmé."

One of the most notable novelties recently produced in Paris is the third symphony of Mr. Enesco. Indeed many critics regard it as the most remarkable musical work of the season. It is long—its execution requiring nearly an hour. All the resources of the Colonne Orchestra are required to do justice to its prodigious sonority. The composer is superb, even grandiloquent in his architecture. The symphony is stuffed full of excellent motifs mostly rather pathetic in character. Rich accents and arabesques of music abound. It would be difficult to indicate what is the central theme and meaning of Mr. Enesco, since he refrained from giving a word of explanation. Certainly music must be judged as a thing itself. But, at least, it is desirable to suggest the point of departure, to give to an audience which is asked to appreciate a new work of this importance, a hint of the idea that inspired the musician.

Mr. Hebertot of the Théâtre des Champs Elysées deserves unreserved praise for his efforts to give Paris all that is precious in dance, drama, and music. After so many wonderful productions, he went to great pains to mount worthily "Tristan and Isolde." Never, probably, has the Wagnerian opera been better performed in Paris. The decorations were admirable and the artists were of the first order. There was Amédée Bassi, Mr. Noto, Mme. Serafin-Rakowska and Mme. Capuana. The orchestra, under Tullio Serafin, gave a sure and ardent rendering of the music. It was originally intended that only one performance should be given by these Italian singers but in response to the clamorous demand of the public it was necessary to arrange a series of representations.

The future of the Opéra is being discussed by all music lovers. The situation is that in order to maintain the traditions of the national academy of music it is necessary to spend more money each performance than can be recovered at the box office. This is true of all but a few favorite operas which always fill the large hall. As it is impossible to be continually giving "Faust" and the "Valkyrie" and "Samson et Dalila" and "Thaïs," the result is that a considerable deficit is shown at the end of the year. The state has subvented the Opéra to the extent of 700,000 francs. This is not sufficient and more was promised. Partly moved by

considerations of economy, and partly, it may be supposed, influenced by the campaign which on personal grounds has been waged against Mr. Rouché, the director, Parliament refused to increase the amount. The consequence is that the Opéra is in real difficulties and the management is compelled seriously to study the question of making ends meet.

All sorts of proposals have been made. It was gravely put forward as a solution that the afternoons should be devoted to the cinema. The cinema may be an admirable entertainment but it would be regrettable were the Opéra to be reduced to such shifts. Much more satisfactory is the proposal that there shall be special seasons of foreign operas and ballets.

CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Some interesting music was set forth by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at its concert, April 1 and 2. Scriabin, whose "Divine Poem" had been performed shortly before by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, was represented on the occasion of Mr. Stock's music-making by the "Poem of Ecstasy." Another novelty was made manifest in Vaughan Williams' song cycle, "On Wenlock Edge." The Scriabin cult is growing, it would seem. In the days wherein the Russian master composed pretty little studies in the manner of Chopin, there was not any particular enthusiasm for him on the part of connoisseurs who take thought unto the complex creations of the modern school. His voice, once a still, small one, sounds resonantly now in concert halls. It takes eight horns, five trumpets, four bassoons and all the rest of the orchestral armamentarium to express everything that Scriabin has to say. Mr. Stock and his players accomplished a feat of virtuosity in the interpretation of a work.

"On Wenlock Edge," a series of six songs for tenor, originally had been composed for voice, string quartet, and piano, but when it was interpreted at the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra the instrumental portion of the work had been arranged for orchestra by Eric Delamarter. There can be no doubt that the English composer owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Delamarter for the color and ingenuity of his transcription. The music itself is interesting to hear, even if it sounded more calculated than inspired.

Vaughn Williams has availed himself of much of the idiom that is the peculiar property of modern creators—he was a pupil of Maurice Ravel at one time—but he does not disdain melody. There was not, however, in the poems by Housman, which form the literary basis of the song cycle, much that might evoke emotion and inspiration in the heart of a composer. The cycle was sung by Lambert Murphy, who also was heard in the familiar "Wait Her, Angels," from Handel's "Jephtha." Mr. Murphy was not, perhaps, as secure in his understanding of the British composition as he was of that by the composer of "The Messiah," yet he sang both with spirit and vocal skill.

In addition to these pieces the program contained the second symphony by Tchaikovsky and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso." Percy Grainger's recital on April 3 drew a large audience to Kimball Hall. A master of his art, Mr. Grainger makes, by reason of his exuberance and spirited enthusiasm, a remarkable effect upon his listeners. He played some works of his own—"Mock Morris Dance," the "Tune From County Derry," the "Gum Sucker's March"—with inspiring vivacity. That he can interpret with equal effectiveness the music of yesterday the Australian pianist disclosed in his playing of Busoni's arrangement of the organ toccata and fugue by Bach.

A piano recital, presented April 4 by Rudolph Reuter, brought forward for the first time in Chicago a set of pieces entitled "Winterreigen," by Dohnanyi. These proved to be effective and pianistically conceived. The composer had something to say in them and said it brilliantly and well. Mr. Reuter, who is a pianist of more than ordinary skill, proved by his interpretation of smaller pieces by Borovskii, Grieg, Liszt, and Schubert that his reputation is based upon solid achievement.

Frederick Stock, one of the most enterprising of the conductors, offered the patrons of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, at the concert of that organization on April 8-9, some music for two pianos. The artists who interpreted this music were Guy Maier and Lee Pattison. The efforts of these pianists were set forth in Mozart's E flat concerto for two pianos and in

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BERKSHIRE FESTIVAL
PIECES PERFORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—A first performance was given at the country house of J. Crosby Brown in Ardmore of the compositions that received honorable mention in the Berkshire Chamber Music Festival of 1920, arranged by Mrs. Eleanor Coolidge of Boston. Mrs. Coolidge attended this hearing, together with the pianist, Ethel Leginska, who had written one of the three works performed.

The Letz Quartet had the somewhat arduous expository rôle on this occasion. Hans Letz, Sander Harmati, Edward Kreiner and Lajos Shuk spared no pains to present the music in the most favorable light, and had given hours to rehearsal. Mrs. Coolidge, the Letz Quartet and Mr. Brown did a real service in letting this music go further than the fingers of its progenitors. There were, amid strange mesalliances of uncouth and tortuous sounds, many passages of pith and eloquence and undeniable beauty. If only the modernistic authors hadn't been trying so hard to pierce the veil that divides us from far posterity!

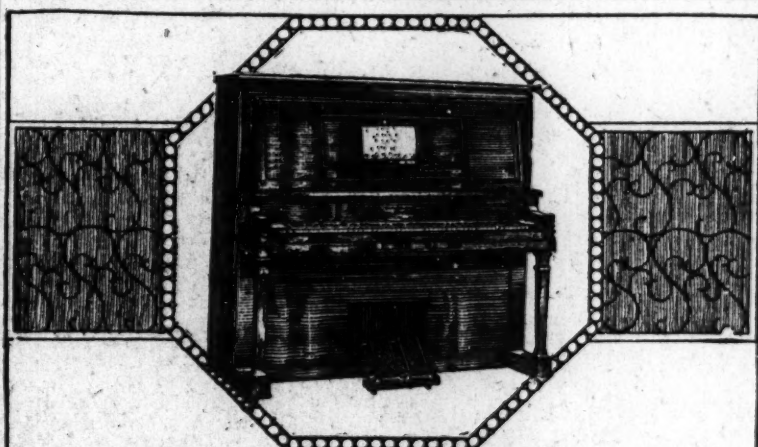
First came Hans David's quartet in F minor. The slow movement was its best section. The finale was restless; the second movement a prismatic interplay of radioactive flashes with scant coherence or coordination. Like the other music, it rejected the formal architecture that lightens the task of a listener. Miss Leginska's contribution had taken four of the most mystic of all the poems of Tagore for a setting that strongly suggested that the method of composition had been to improvise on the piano and copy off the notes for the four stringed instruments. That is not a process that makes an authentic string quartet score. Restless, insatiable striving was the nucleus of the nebula, but that idea is older than Jubal. It became tedious to sit through.

The best of the three things played was Jacob Binnebaum's D flat major quartet. This had real ideas. His use of the viola was especially effective, and as Edward Kreiner is the most interesting player of the four, the scherzo, wherein the viola is conspicuous, was one of the oases of the session.

Michel Penha, new first cellist of the Philadelphia Orchestra, gave a recital of importance, playing the Brahms F major sonata, the Bach C minor unaccompanied suite, the Haydn D major concerto, and smaller numbers. He has a tremendous tone that is never raucous or strident, and a technique that is fastidious without being nagging.

Sunday concerts for the public attending the picture exhibitions at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts have been resumed. The small group of public-spirited and not wealthy folk who are holding these concerts with no profit, but rather a prospective loss to themselves, intend to carry on somehow by securing subscriptions as best they may. A city ordinance forbids them to avail themselves of box contributions by Sunday visitors.

The Metropolitan Opera Company gave in one evening a threefold bill, "Cavalleria," "The Secret of Suzanne," "L'Oracolo." In the second a charming bit of pantomimicry was that of Giordano Patrineri as the butler who dares the forked lightning of his master's wrath to pick up the pieces of the china and furniture destroyed in a rage. In "Cavalleria" Frances Peralta made a fine Santuzza—one of the best we have seen. Scotti was his peerless self as the central figure in "L'Oracolo," and Adamo Didur as the learned doctor outwitted his own singing, good as that was.



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THE HOME FORUM

Burroughs in England

I set out with the sun about an hour high, to see the house of Ann Hathaway at Stratford, shunning the highway, and following a path that followed hedgerows, crossed meadows and pastures, skirted turnip fields and cabbage patches to a quiet gathering of low thatched houses—a little village of farmers and laborers about a mile from Stratford. At the gate in front of the house a boy was hitching a little gray donkey, almost hidden beneath two immense panniers filled with coarse hay.

"Whose house is this?" inquired I, not being quite able to make out the name.

"Hann 'Ataway's 'ouse," said he.

So I took a good look at Ann's house—a homely human-looking habitation, with its old oak beams and thatched roof—but did not go in, as Mrs. Baker, who was eyeing me from the door, evidently hoped I would, but chose rather to walk past it and up the slight rise of ground beyond, where I passed and looked out over the fields just lit up by the setting sun. Returning, I stepped into the Shakespeare tavern. The coals burned brightly, and the crane and hooks in the fire-place called up visions of my earliest childhood. Apparently the house and the surroundings, and the atmosphere of the place and the ways of the people, were what they were three hundred years ago. It was all sweet and good, and I enjoyed it hugely, and was much refreshed.

Crossing the fields in the gloaming, I came up with some children, each with a tin bucket of milk, threading their way toward Stratford. The little girl, a child ten years old, having a larger bucket than the rest, was obliged to set down her burden every few rods and rest; so I lent her a helping hand. I thought her prattle, in that broad but musical patois, and along these old hedge-rows, the most delicious I ever heard. She said they came to Stratford for milk because it was much better than they got at Stratford. In America they had a cow of their own. Had she lived in America then? "Oh, yes, four years," and the stream of her talk was fuller at once. But I hardly recognized even the name of my own country in her innocent prattle. It seemed like a land of fables—all had a remote, mythological air, and I pressed my inquiries as if I was hearing of this strange land for the first time. She had an uncle still living in the "State of Holo," but exactly where her father had lived was not so clear. In the States somewhere, and in "Ogden's Valley." There was a lake there that had salt in it, and not far off was the sea. "In America," she said, and she gave such a sweet and novel twang to her words, "we had a cow of our own, and two horses and a wagon

and a dog." "Yes," joined in her little brother, "and nice chickens and a goose." "But," continued the sister, "we own none o' them here. In America 'most everybody owned their house, and we could a' owned a house if we had staid."

"What made you leave America?" I inquired.

"Cause my father wanted to see his friends."

"Did your mother want to come back?"

"No, me mother wanted to stay in America."

Here we emerged from the fields into the highway, and the happy children went their way and I mine.

"Winter Sunshine," John Burroughs.

The Art of Style

Precision being the main purpose of a writer, he will pay minute attention to the grammar and logic of a language, so that there may be no obscurity, or incoherence in his method of expression. With the same object he will study the qualities of words, remembering that the right word used in the right place constitutes the perfection of style. Words will be weighed in their sonority, their color-value, their suggestiveness, their derivation and metaphorical usage. He will show his taste by the avoidance of foreign vocabularies, neologisms, obsolete terms, unless the rhetoric of his subject matter renders such "verba insolentia" helpful to the meaning. To be meticulous (as Sir Thomas Browne would say), in the adoption of new phrases or the resuscitation of old words is hardly less reprehensible than to be reckless in the ill-considered use of them. Justice of perception consists in knowing how and when and where to deviate from the beaten track; and in nothing do writers of equal excellence reveal their individual proclivities more plainly than in their selection of uncommon vocabularies or turns of phrase.

The art of style, like all arts of expression, does not aim exclusively at precision. It is a fine art, and demands beauty as the concomitant of truth. We have a sense for the beauty of language in itself, just as we have a sense for the beauty of sounds, colors, forms. This sense claims to be gratified by harmonious and rhythmic utterance. Students of style will therefore take pains to avoid unnecessary tautology, to vary the openings and outlines of propositions, to alternate long and short sentences, and to connect these into well-built paragraphs. They will be sensible that, as every idea has its one right verbal form, so every phrase ought to have its own distinctive cadence. Goethe used to say that each poetic motive brought with it a rhythm and a stanza proper to itself; and this remark might be extended to the minutest particles of thought conveyed in language.

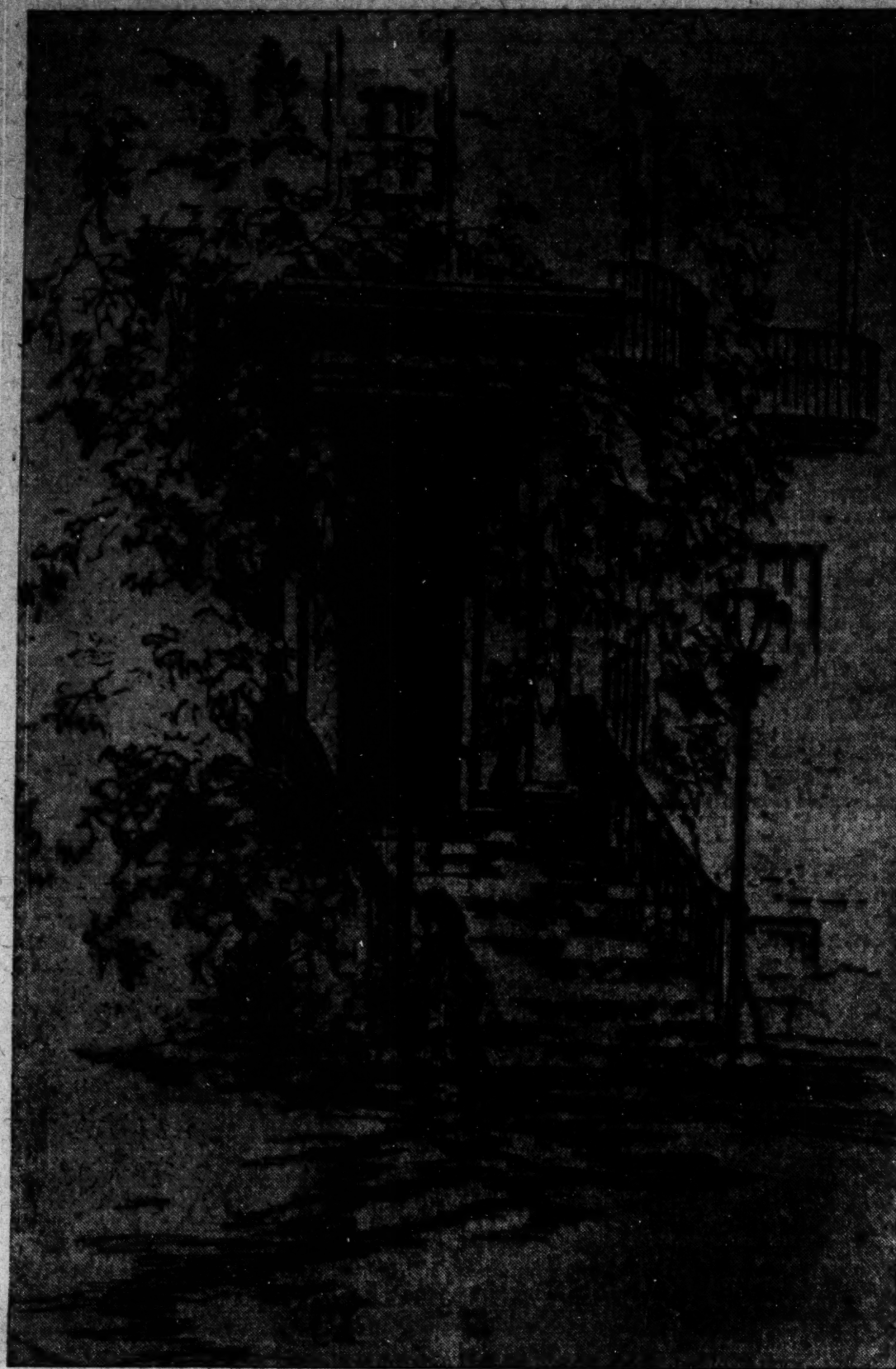
Only slovenly writers who never felt the beauty of verbal form, and brutal writers who do willful violence to language, ignore the duty of seeking the right phrase. Those for whom style is an art will differ immeasurably in their power to use it. The unknown painter struggling with a task beyond his faculty cannot charm our senses with the suave and luminous achievements of a Titian or Veronese. But even humble workers are able to do much by love and care, towards lifting their utterance above the dead level of commonplace. Let them rewrite sentences, recast paragraphs, remodel chapters, seeking at every step a bettering of their best, a closer union with the melody which penetrates the intellectual ear. Striving thus, we become sensible of what is meant by art in style. We grow more vigorous; and when there comes some vital thought to utter, the clothing words spring forth with more of freshness, strength and music.

The lucid exposition of ideas in ordered sequence, the weaving of sentences into coherent paragraphs, the unfolding of arguments by natural yet logically constructed steps, the presentation of scenes and pictures by successions of contributory images—these operations of the literary craftsman demand close attention to what is called transition. Style, it has been said, consists in the art of transition; that is, the art of moving easily and convincingly from point to point, supplying the "connective tissue" of language without clumsiness and without the obtrusive penitry of scholastic distinctions. Nor let it be imagined that this is a mere matter of stylistic grace. The art of transition and connection has quite as much to do with veracity of thought as with elegance of expression. It was upon this art, as the one thing needful to sound rhetoric, that Socrates discoursed in his golden way to Phaedrus on the banks of the Ilissus.—"Easy Speculative and Sublimity," John Addington Symonds.

A Small and Silent Dell

A green and silent spot, amid the hills,
A small and silent dell! O'er stiller place
No singing sky-lark ever poised himself.
The hills are heathy, save that rolling slope,
Which hath a gay and gorgeous covering on.
All golden with the never-blooming turn,
Which now blooms most profusely:
But the dell,
Bathed by the mist, is fresh and delicate
As vernal corn-field, or the unripe flax.
When, through its half-transparent stalks, at eve,
The level sunshine glimmers with green light.

—Coolidge.



"The Octagon House, Washington," from the etching by C. H. White

The Octagon House in History

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Aside from its unusualness from the architectural viewpoint, the Octagon House at Washington has the distinction of having performed the functions of the White House as the residence of the President of the United States in the American capital. During what is known in the United States as the War of 1812 the White House was destroyed and it was to the Octagon House that President Madison and Dolley Madison, his wife, turned for an official home. The destruction of the White House occurred in 1814 and the treaty of peace between the United States and England, which was agreed upon late in 1814 and announced in 1815, was drawn up in the octagon room over the hallway of the house. During the period of residence of the President in the house Mrs. Madison held her "drawing rooms" attended by scholars, statesmen, and other distinguished persons.

The house was built by Col. John Taylor, about a century and a quarter ago. Taylor, possessed of a fortune, owned a large estate in Virginia at Mt. Airy, and he divided his time between that home and the Octagon House. Tradition attaches to the Washington home a background of the slave-holding days, when Taylor in the yard at the rear of the house conducted his transactions, acquiring and disposing of slaves.

The Celebrated Siena

After leaving the valley of the Arno at Empoli, the railway enters a country which rises into earthy hills of no great height, and spreads out at intervals into broad tracts of cultivated lowlands. Geologically speaking, this portion of Tuscany consists of loam and sandy deposits, forming the basin between two mountain-ranges—the Apennines and the chalk hills of the western coast of Central Italy. Seen from the eminence of some old Tuscan turret, this champion country has a stern and arid aspect. The earth is gray and dusty, the forms of hill and valley are austere and monotonous; even the vegetation seems to sympathize with the unrelenting soil from which it springs. A few spare olive trees cast their shadows on the lower slopes; here and there a copse of oakwood and acacia marks the course of some small rivulet; rye-fields, gray beneath the wind, clothe the hill-sides with scanty verdure. Every knoll is crowned with a village—brown roofs and white house-fronts clustered together on the edge of

The Hall of the Upper Temple

In term-time, Mr. Pen showed a most praiseworthy regularity in performing one part of the law-student's course of duty, and eating his dinners in Hall. Indeed, that hall of the Upper Temple is a sight not uninteresting, and with the exception of some trifling improvements and ancient chronisms which have been introduced into the practice there, a man may sit down and fancy that he joins in a meal of the seventeenth century. The bar have their messes, the students their tables apart; the benchers sit at the high table on the raised platform, surrounded by pictures of judges of the law and portraits of royal personages who have honored its festivities with their presence and patronage. Pen looked about, on his first introduction, not a little amused with the scene which he witnessed. Among his comrades of the student class there were gentlemen of all ages, from sixty to seventeen; stout grey-haired attorneys who were proceeding to take the superior dignity—dandies and men about town who wished for some reason to be barristers of seven years standing—swarthy, black-eyed natives of the Colonies, who came to be called here before they practised in their own islands, and many gentlemen of the Irish nation, who make a sojourn in Middle Temple Lane before they return to the green country of their birth. There were little squads of reading students who talked law all dinner-time; there were rowing men, whose discourse was of sculling matches, the Red House, Vauxhall, and the Opera; there were others great in politics, and orators of the students' debating clubs; with all of which sets, except the first, whose talk was an almost unknown and a quite uninteresting language to him, Mr. Pen made a gradual acquaintance, and had many points of sympathy.—"Pendennis," by Thackeray.

Of all the towns of Lower Tuscany, none is more celebrated than Siena. It stands in the very center of the district which I have attempted to describe, crowning one of its most considerable heights, and commanding one of its most extensive plains. As a city, it is a typical representative of those numerous Italian towns whose origin is buried in remote antiquity, which have formed the seat of three civilizations, and which still maintain a vigorous vitality upon their ancient soil. Its site is Etruscan, its name is Roman, but the town itself owes all its interest and beauty to the artists and the statesmen and the warriors of the Middle Ages. A single glance at Siena from one of the slopes on the northern side will show how truly medieval is its character. A city wall follows the outline of the hill, from which the towers of the cathedral and the palace, with other cupolas and red-brick campanili, spring; while cypresses and olive-gardens stretch downward to the plain. There is not a single Palladian facade or Renaissance portico to interrupt the unity of the effect. Over all, in the distance, rises Monte Amiata, melting imperceptibly into sky and plain.—"Sketches in Italy," John Addington Symonds.

Perfect Poems

The rhyme and uniformity of perfect poems show the free growth of metrical laws, and had from them as unerringly and loyally as lilacs and roses on a bush, and take shapes as compact as the shapes of chestnuts and oranges, and melons and pears, and shed the perfume impalpable to form.—Walt Whitman.

Courtesy of Godspeed's Book Shop, Boston

Divine Influence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MAN is subject to divine influence, and there is no other. Christian Science reveals this influence and proves that influence to be divine. Principle is its only source, always good and unvarying. Now, according to the Genetic record, God saw everything that he had made and "behold it was very good." And, in like manner, the prophet Habakkuk declared that God is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. It is, therefore, apparent that man, the divine idea emanating from infinite Mind, knows no evil and can never experience any of its consequences. Evil is a mere negation, a belief in a reality outside of the one infinite manifestation of God, an obvious impossibility. For the influence of Mind is as boundless as Mind itself. There can be no place where this influence is not now, and has not always been and ever will be present and actively operative. But how is this verity to be proved when human experience seems often to testify so largely to the direct opposite? The great apostle to the Gentiles pointed the way to the complete subjection to divine Love in his letter to the Philippians thus, "Let (permit) this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." That is to say, exclude from your consciousness all that is not Christlike. And Christian Science teaches and demonstrates that the Mind, which was in Christ is made manifest by putting aside the old man, after the flesh, who is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts, by putting off the mesmeric beliefs of the human or mortal mind and by taking on the new man. This new man, or the real man, is ever clad in righteousness, and true holiness. He appears as an idea in consciousness, entertaining only God's thoughts, recognizing man's true soulship, man's complete at-onement with Principle or Spirit. The true influence is not imposed by human will, or mesmeric suggestion, but is merely the "inflowing," as the term indicates, of truth into human consciousness, thus dispelling all that is unlike God.

Moreover, this process of purification is ever going on until every untoward influence that besets humanity is finally and completely overcome and man is found in the divine likeness as idea, the reflection of pure Mind. Under the marginal heading, "The universal cause" on page 331 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes: "God is individual, incorporeal. He is divine Principle, Love, the universal cause, the only creator, and there is no other self-existence." Now mark these significant words that follow: "He is all-inclusive, and is reflected by all that is real and eternal and by nothing else. He fills all space, and it is impossible to conceive of such omnipresence and individuality except as infinite Spirit or Mind. Hence all is Spirit and spiritual." The divine influence is ever-present with men. This is the Christ, or Truth, the angel visitant ceaselessly healing and redeeming humanity, enthralled as it is in the fetters of material beliefs and superstitions culminating in sin, disease and death. The divine influence is ever knocking at the door of every honest seeker and becomes manifest, in each individual, in exact proportion to his receptivity to this truth, that God, infinite Principle and His universe, including all right ideas, constitutes all reality. This inspiration is accompanied by a recognition of the nothingness of all that is not Godlike. This influence of divine Love is being joyously imparted as ignorance gives way to divine understanding. Every false concept is replaced by the right idea. This knowledge of infinite Mind casts out of human consciousness every suggestion that argues against the completeness and perfection of God and man.

Now, this is plainly a mental process. "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them," we read in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," on page 210. Then follows a characteristically simple exposition of the method of becoming receptive to divine influence: "It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full. There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness. Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited." The way to freedom is won, therefore, through keeping our "minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them." The human mind keeps on blundering and suffering as it is tossed about by every wind of evil suggestion until awakened by Truth. During this period of mental darkness many and varying influences, whether conscious or otherwise, dominate and victimize humanity. It becomes the ready victim of circumstance, said to act as "law through birth, heredity, education, environment, and the like. But the knowledge concerning the one divine influence frees one forever from all the claims of law and power that mortal mind ignorance attaches to them. And man, as the spiritual idea, always at the standpoint of perfection, is revealed. In the divine consciousness there can be no other man, for nothing that "defileth, . . . or maketh

a lie" can enter there. Like begets like. The pure fountain pours forth pure water.

In referring to the mighty works of Christian Science, loosening the hold of so-called evil influences on human consciousness, Mrs. Eddy points out that this liberation is accomplished through divine Love as in the time of the great Master metaphysician. For she says, on page xi of the preface to her textbook: "Now, as then, these mighty works are not supernatural, but supremely natural. They are the sign of Immanuel, or 'God with us'—a divine influence ever present in human consciousness and repeating itself, coming now as was promised aforetime.

To preach deliverance to the captives [of sense], And recovering of sight to the blind, To set at liberty them that are bruised."

Unurban Scenes

This is only one of the many pilgrimages that may be made in Greater New York, and shows only one sort of rurality. It is the great variety of unurban scenes that is the most impressive thing about this city. Here is another sort, seen along certain parts of Jamaica Bay.

Long, level sweeps of flat land, covered with tall, wild grass that the seabreezes like to race across. The plain is intersected here and there with streams of tide-water. At rare intervals there are lonely little clumps of scrub-oaks, huddled close together for comfort. Away off in the distance the yellow sand-dunes loom up as big as mountains, and beyond is the deep, thrilling blue of the open sea, with sharp-cut horizon.

The sun comes up, the wonderful color tricks of the early morning are exhibited, and the morning flight of birds begins. The tide comes hurrying in, soon hiding the mud flats where the snipe were feeding. The breeze freshens up, and whitecaps, like specks, can be seen on the distant blue band of the ocean. The sun gets hot. The tide turns. The estuaries begin to show their mud-banks again. The sun sinks lower; and distant inlets reflect it brilliantly. The birds come back, the breeze dies down, and the sun sets splendidly across the long, flat plain; another day has passed over this part of a so-called city and no man has been within a mile of the spot. The nearest sign of habitation is the lonely life-saving station away over there on the dunes, and, perhaps, a fisherman's shanty. Far out on the sky-line is the smoke of a home-coming steamer, whose approach has already been announced from Fire Island, forty miles down the coast.—"New York Sketches," Jesse Lynch Williams.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1921

EDITORIALS

The New Labor

THERE are signs that the coal strike in Great Britain has induced certain publicists in the United States, who seemed to have reached the conclusion that the Atlantic was not a non-conductor for ideas to reconsider their opinions. These publicists have at last begun to realize that, as Shakespeare remarked some centuries ago, "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." For a period running into years, western Europe and the Americas have been fighting Bolshevistic ideas which have filtered past all the sentries on the frontiers, and through all the armies in their rears, to attain a certain popularity in New York and London, no less than in Paris and Berlin. These ideas have, however, in most cases been short-circuited by reason of their very outrageousness. With the claims of the British miners it is very different. It is impossible not to read the interview with Robert Smillie, published in the columns of this paper, on Tuesday last, without realizing that the propaganda of the Federation of Miners in Great Britain will go a great deal further than that of the apostles of Bolshevism in Moscow. In western Europe Lenin is always suspect, in the United States Trotsky remains a persona non grata, but everybody who knows Mr. Smillie, knows that, disagree with him as you may, he is a man of transparent honesty and of absolute unselfishness of purpose. When Lenin or Trotsky speaks the audience, if it is not composed of Bolsheviks, examines the woodpile for the nigger: in the case of Mr. Smillie, every one knows that the utmost that can be counted against him is that his sense of pity and indignation may have warped the judicial element in his mind.

Mr. Smillie has withdrawn from active participation in the present struggle, but from his crofter's cottage in the Lanarkshire hills he is probably following it more eagerly than any other man in the world. To him it is no question of wages, and indeed it is not this to any branch of the triple alliance. It is the bursting of the storm which, it has been pointed out many times in these columns, was bound to burst unless the governors of the world rose to the meaning of Armageddon. In Great Britain men like Lord Haldane and Lord Grey have been insistent in showing that the whole basis of employment in the United Kingdom has undergone a change, and that what is at stake is no longer the old quarrel for more money, but a perfectly inevitable demand for different working conditions and a different scale of living, because a higher degree of education has made such things an irreducible minimum in the eyes of the new Labor. The old Labor was ignorant, intent more on a sensuous demand which could be satisfied by giving it a little, a very little more to eat, to drink, and to smoke. The new Labor has passed beyond all that. The new Labor has discovered that it has an intelligence to be satisfied every bit as much as a stomach to be filled. It demands not only for itself, but for its women and its children, something which it sees the families of those better provided for with the advantages of this world enjoying. And it demands participation in these things from an entirely new outlook.

It is nearly a century ago since Disraeli shocked thinking England with the picture of manufacturing "England which he drew in "Sybil." But even if Disraeli had had the insight he could never have raised the tenants of his Lord Maney or the vassals of his "Bishop" amongst the chain-makers to the appreciation of what men like Mr. Smillie or Mr. Clynes are demanding for their descendants today. It has taken three-quarters of a century of education, political and in the schools, to do this; it has taken the great awakening of Armageddon, when in the trenches and the workshops Labor awoke to something of its power: yet there are still people who imagine that strikes can be dealt with as they were dealt with in the year of Peterloo. The simple truth is that if a strike is immoral, it will perish of its own lack of vitality, but that if it is founded on justice, to crush it is only to water its roots.

The life of the miner is not, to the point of view of the ordinary man, a happier one than that of the policeman, when "constabulary duty's to be done," for seven hours, says Mr. Smillie, he may lie on his side in the mud, hacking with his pick at the seam, and with the water trickling over him the whole time. During these seven hours he enjoys a break of a quarter of an hour for some food. These are, perhaps, the worst circumstances he works under, but the best are not so amazingly better. And in any case he goes to his day's work in the presence of dangers which have not to be faced in other trades. In such conditions it would seem as if he were entitled to particular consideration. But when, after years of struggle, he has at last succeeded in raising his wages to a level which permits decency and some little comfort, he finds himself, through no fault of his own, asked to submit to a decrease of something approaching fifty per cent. A decrease which, taking into consideration the increase of prices, would leave him relatively worse off than before the war. And this in spite of all that was heard during the war of the brotherhood of man, and the superior conditions which were to be realized with the coming of peace.

To attempt to apportion the blame for these conditions, or if there be no personal blame to find the reason for them, would be to raise a perfect cloud of disputation without getting any nearer to an agreement. The miners believe that conditions never would have come to what they are, if the recommendations of the Sankey Commission had been followed. The repudiation of the Sankey recommendations was, they insist, a practical breach of faith on the part of the government, and the

beginning of a series of mistakes which have brought matters to the condition they now stand in. It is not this, however, that they are dwelling on. What they are fighting for is not higher wages. They are demanding the maintenance of a scale of living below which they decline to be driven. The first charge on the mines, they insist, must be the payment of the labor of working them. The question of dividends must come after that. It is immoral, they contend, to demand that men should live below the standard of recognized decency and comfort, in order that dividends may be earned out of their deprivations. The argument of the owners is fully as definite as that of the men. If the men say We will not, they reply, We cannot. It is not a question of willingness but of ability. And so a deadlock is reached.

It is reached, however, without the support of the triple alliance, for the railway and transport men, unconvinced that the miners have probed the possibilities of settlement to the bottom, have at the last moment withdrawn their strike notices and left the miners, for the time being at any rate, to fight their own battle. If this decision is adhered to, it is hard to see how the miners can succeed. At the same time, if they lose, it will be not because their cause is bad, but because their tactics have been deplorable. The hot-heads began by shelving Mr. Smillie, that is the truth of the veteran leader's withdrawal to the Lanarkshire hills. They followed this up with the order to flood the mines. And now they have broken up the solidarity of the triple alliance by refusing the proposals of their own secretary, Frank Hodges, to further explore the channels of agreement. Those whom the gods would destroy, ran the old Greek proverb, they first make mad. The miners, of course, are not going to be destroyed, but their tactics have been mad enough for anything.

Sales Tax Versus Excess Profits

NECESSITY for additional revenue to carry on the United States Government, the admittedly insufficient productivity of the present tax laws, and the absence of any plan more acceptable to a majority of those who have expressed their opinions, indicate that the sales tax bill introduced into Congress by Senator Smoot will, in some form, be passed. Since a fair and equitable proportion of the expense of the government should be borne by every citizen, the important duty before Congress is to evolve a law accomplishing that end. And then comes that highly essential factor, 100 per cent application. Complete enforcement is a vitally important consideration, for even now the Internal Revenue Bureau is planning a drive to collect \$500,000,000 due the government from tax dodgers who attempt to throw their burden on those who pay.

The necessity for a comprehensive consideration of the whole tax question was pointed out by President Harding in his recent message, when he said to Congress, "We are committed to the repeal of the excess profits tax and the abolition of inequities and unjustifiable exasperation in the present system." Such a broad range is an invitation to all taxed classes to show cause why they should be relieved. But no special privilege is to be countenanced, for in his very next breath the President adds, "The country does not expect and will not approve a shifting of burdens."

There is much agitation in favor of changes in the higher surtaxes, particularly on the ground that they likewise do not accomplish the intended object, since persons with large incomes may invest in tax-exempt securities. But that phase of the subject must be considered apart from the sales tax, although Congress is pledged to keep always in view a just proportion of the levy, so that the larger incomes shall bear their fair share of the burden, even in an increasing ratio. Here it ought to be clearly understood that the proposed sales tax is in addition to other taxes, but specifically replaces the excess profits tax, which has not been remunerative or satisfactory in many respects.

The ostensible object of the change is to eliminate the undesirable phases of the excess profits tax, which has proved to be but a form of the cost plus plan, and to replace it with a more simple, direct, equitable, and workable form of a similar tax. Briefly, the sales tax, which has been in operation in Canada, France and the Philippines, is a levy of 1 per cent on the sale of goods, wares, and merchandise in excess of \$6000 in one year. It is expected to yield \$1,250,000,000 in revenue each year, but the amount can easily be regulated by raising or lowering the rate. Since every seller collects and pays a definite rate on each sale, the proposed system has the merit of standardization, although there are a few exceptions. It simplifies the present arbitrary and complicated lists and leaves no doubt in the mind of the dealer as to the amount of the tax to be paid, or excuse for trying to disguise the elusive excess profit which has frequently masqueraded in many disguises.

The pyramiding of the sales tax is one of the features most objected to. Under this process it has been shown that in the case of an automobile tire costing \$35, the total sales taxes collected on each separate sale of parts amount to \$1.14, or a little over 3 per cent, compared with the present 5 per cent. Some of the intermediate sales could be eliminated by large concerns, and the tax reduced correspondingly, and this fact is pointed out as an advantage to those larger concerns that approach the point of complete production of a given article. While this circumstance presents an additional obstacle to the smaller dealers, it gives some hope of a lower price to the consumer. Opponents of the sales tax bill who have revisions, amendments, or other plans will, of course, be given an opportunity to present their side, for only by the freest debate can the best opinion be crystallized. There are disputes as to its application, its exemptions, and the pyramid feature, but these and the refining fire of other objections only afford promise of an improved system. Upon those members of Congress who have made a study of taxation usages rests the responsibility of framing a law that will be, not only fair and just in conception, but possible of general application and enforcement.

Films as Historical Records

THAT is an alluring proposal, of the Yale juniors, for perpetuating the life and times of undergraduate Yale by means of motion-picture films. Think of being able to hand down to posterity pictures that show the real men of Yale, sitting on the famous Yale fence in their football sweaters, or throwing pennies upon the stage of the local theater, or receiving that portentous whack on the back on "tap day" as a preliminary to entrance into the real social life of the college! The advantages of such a plan would seem to be sufficient to override any objections. Even that somewhat despondent Yale objection, that the historic snake dance after a football victory over Harvard could not be preserved in the films, for the simple reason that there are no football victories over Harvard nowadays, would doubtless be overridden by the course of events. And there are many occasions in the undergraduate life, wholly apart from athletic victories, which would doubtless prove highly interesting to a hundred years hence. If Yale tries it, other colleges and universities will be eager to follow suit. All have their distinctive scenes. There is, of course, no bit of university history without its local color, and it is this that will be best worth preserving. Besides, there is the chance of preserving genius in the bud, all unaware. A film of that Harvard observance of 1825, whereat the young Oliver Wendell Holmes read a poem, would have been doubly valuable, years afterward, when the poet had become famous. If the alumni of Yale or Harvard today could, for the mere asking, review the history of their respective institutions by seeing motion pictures of undergraduate life in the successive historical periods, there would be a rush to apply for places.

Still, the notion of depending upon motion pictures for history raises strange misgivings. How are the people who see the films a hundred years from now going to be sure that they are looking at pictures of real people and scenes, and not of play-acted representations? The filming of the scenes of a pageant dealing with the Concord fight and the Battle of Lexington, not so very long ago, comes stalking into thought. The Lexington pageant was perfectly good as a pageant. Furthermore, it was perfectly natural that somebody should wish to take motion pictures of it. With those pictures actually filmed, there was nothing unreasonable in having them worked into a picture story for the motion-picture circuits. Apparently that is where they are today. But the people who are seeing those pictures presumably have no means of identifying them with the Lexington pageant. In fact, they have only their processes of inductive reasoning to prevent them from accepting the filmed pictures as authentic history. They know that films did not exist in the Revolutionary days, but there will be no such line of division in the future.

Doubts of this sort can, perhaps, be obviated if sufficient care be taken. Films can be authenticated by the signatures and certificates of trusted individuals, as, for instance, in the case of a university, by the signatures of its president and secretary, or other officials. But some attention will require to be paid to this phase of the matter now, while the plan is developing. It is not one whit too early to take steps for dissipating this sort of doubt with respect to the filming of historic events and public functions. If something is not done about it the way will be open to very annoying confusion in later years. The nuclei of vast collections of valuable historical films were placed in the hands of various national governments through the developments of the European war. The films held in governmental repositories are photographic reproductions of the soldiery and scenes that actually figured in the war. But there must be many films in existence that only purport to be typical of these. They are the sort that were prepared for popular entertainment when authentic films of the real participants were not available. The two kinds need to be differentiated. It is time for a general understanding as to how the play-acted films are to be enduringly distinguished from those that are true.

Present-Day Opera

MUSICAL art, according to the observation of a journalist in Milan, Italy, has fallen upon distressful times; and the sad state of things, though mitigated by the efforts of interpreters, is heightened by the sluggishness of composers. This comment, which has the mixed tone of discouragement and optimism, characteristic of much after-the-war criticism, comes at the end of a review of the opera, "Ramuntcho," with a libretto by Alberto Donaudy, after Pierre Loti, and music by Stefano Donaudy, which was lately performed for the first time at the Dal Verme Theater, under the direction of Angelo Ferrari. The immediate occasion for the journalist's dispiritedness was the poor quality of the score of the new work; and the explanation of his note of cheerfulness was to be found in the satisfactory labors of the artists who sang Donaudy's airs, and who impersonated the characters of the Basque village drama, including Angelo Bisagni in the title rôle, Mme. Hina Spani in the rôle of the heroine, Graziosa, and Mme. Bianca della Gorgona in that of the hero's mother, Franquita.

Obviously, composers at present are rather inactive. They are, no doubt, among the last people to begin recovery from the interruptions of the war. But, however that may be, "Ramuntcho" does not properly come under reprobation either as a war-time or an after-the-war-time work. For it is said to have been written and prepared for production before the Italian armies were mobilized. The chief reason, then, why it should prompt the Milan journalist to make his generalization is the negative, but perhaps cogent one, that it illustrates what the public must put up with in the way of operatic novelties while real composers are getting ready to do real things.

If the good nature of Milanese critics was strained by the presentation of the Donaudy work, so, at about the same time, was that of Parisian critics somewhat severely tested by the introduction into the repertory of the Opéra of Gabriel Dupont's "Antar." This, being a posthumous work by a man who in his youth held the grand prize of Rome from the Paris Conservatory, may have been pro-

duced as a matter of official honor; or, again, it may have been brought out because the managers of the Opéra had nothing better at hand. "Antar," like "Ramuntcho," was composed before, though probably not long before, the war, its text being a condensed form of the play in verse by Chékri-Ganem which bears the same title and which was given at the Paris Odéon in 1910. It further resembles "Ramuntcho" in dealing with a sentimental type of dramatic material, and it almost seems to raise the question whether sentimentalism was not the direction toward which opera writing in Europe most strongly tended in the early years of the last decade. But whether that can be shown to be the case or not, the score of "Antar," as described by reviewers, has much of that brilliant orchestral coloration to which from 1910 to 1914 the adjective "modern" was so often applied. And then, inevitably, being the music of a man trained in the national school, it is declared, on Parisian critical authority, to possess qualities of nobility and fineness which are first and last French.

"Antar," in turn, is said to have received full justice from its interpreters, who included Mr. Chevallard as conductor, Mr. Franz in the rôle of Antar, the Arabian chieftain, and Miss Heldy in that of Abba, the warrior's bride. Wherefore the comment of the Milan journalist, that the sorry state of present-day musical art is less strikingly disclosed in the way performers meet their tasks than in the way composers meet theirs, evidently holds as true in France as in Italy, a criticism which only indicates what a responsibility lies just now upon singers, players, conductors, and managers everywhere. Granted that little composition of the first order happens to be going on, all the greater reason why vocalists, instrumentalists, and others of the interpretative class of musicians should seize the chance which novelties like "Ramuntcho" and "Antar" offer. More praise, assuredly, belongs to the Italian singers who went to the trouble of preparing the parts in Donaudy's piece, and the French singers who studied the rôles in Dupont's, than to performers who meantime have leaned back upon the classics, and refused to keep up with the times because the times happen not to be rich in original works. Larger acclaim, without question, is due to Mr. Ferrari, conductor, Mr. Bisagni, tenor, and Mme. Spani, soprano, in the Dal Verme production, and to the corresponding persons in the Paris Opéra production, than to any of the numerous artists who have been content, during the past season, to reiterate old exploits of singing and acting, and to cheer audiences with presentations of "Aida" and "Carmen," expressing always the idealism of the nineteenth century, and never venturing to say a good word in behalf of that of the twentieth.

Editorial Notes

HALF a century ago the West Indian Negro, when it became a question of moving, loaded his house onto a truck, and with the help of his neighbors tugged it to its new abode, to a chorus of plantation songs. But the house of Hercules Nebuchadnezzar Brown was a mere shack. Today the moving gang arrives before some eight-storied brick and steel office building, shoves its girders under the basement, and rolls it away, with every typewriter clicking, and every clerk at his desk. The Sabbath day's journey of such an edifice, the other day, was eight feet from where its hall door once opened, but over that hall door hung the notice, "Business as usual during removal." Will it be the skyscrapers next?

LONDONERS are calling out wrathfully at the spoliation of one of their city's beautiful landscapes. Though it is surely some little time now since the war ended, St. James's Park is still defaced by offices and shacks of wartime ugliness. This was London's reservation for the special benefit of the black-headed gull, the barnacle goose, the sheldrake, and the diver. In the little lake they should be disporting themselves, and Londoners should be enjoying the reflections which the trees cast in the placid waters. Is not this one of London's most beautiful views, seen in the rose tints of a sunset and the glamour of the haze? At the evening hour Whitehall appears as some gray mysterious castle—the effect of mirage or dream.

DEVOTEES to the arts, who found themselves abroad battling in the great war, did not for all the pressure of the emergency forsake their first and loved allegiance. There are some wonderful results of this unobtrusive fidelity. Commandant Jean-Cras of the French Navy, the recipient of recent musical honors, in command of a torpedo boat flotilla, found time in between the belaboring of Pola to write four dances and other brilliant items. In Bond Street, recently, fine seascapes were on view, also the work of a man swept into the navy by the great war. Palette and paint brush must have come as a rare distraction amidst the alternate excitement and monotony of mine sweeping and the hunting of submarines. Art makes strict demands upon her followers, but her rule is not without its compensations.

THERE was a certain welcome irrefragability about the logic of a statement made by a speaker at the recent Founder's Day celebrations of the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. "Because Booker T. Washington has lived and achieved," he declared, "anything is possible for the Negro race." And then he added this further just tribute: "He so lived that he absolutely reversed the verdict of a world in regard to the Negro race. He removed a supreme barrier from the progress of his people."

DEAN INGE, discussing the anti-democratic nature of Socialism, reminds the public that it is Herbert Spencer's prophecy which has been so remarkably fulfilled in Russia, that, in practice, Socialism will mean tyranny and the tyranny will not be mild. Those who are looking to see the end of that tyranny may take comfort from General Koslovsky's reflection. Kronstadt, he says, despite its fall, will be an incentive to other revolutionary movements. It is a milestone on the road to Russia's liberation from tyranny.